The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

Nomination of Attorney-General Hoar to the Supreme Bench.

The Proposition to Detain the Spanish Gunboats.

Debate in the Senate on the Question.

Personal Explanation by Senator Brownlow.

An Investigation Ordered into the Cause of the Avondale Disaster.

The Probable Vacancy in the Cabinet—District-Attorney Pierrepont Spoken of in Connection with it—The Woman's Suffrage Question Directly Before Congress—Social Life at the Capital.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The long-expected nomination of Attorney-General HOAR to the vacancy on the Supreme Bench was sent to the Senate to-day. Judge HOAR's distinguished abilities are universally conceded, and his elevation to the Supreme Bench is received with profound satisfaction by all, and by none more than by those who have business with the Attorney-General's Office. Many of his personal admirers had hoped that he would be released from public responsibilities altogether, and permitted to retire to private life. Speculation is now rife as to the successor in the Attorney-General's office. The person believed to be most prominent in the President's mind, at present, is Hon. EDWARDS PIERREPONT, of New-York.

THE SPANISH GUNBOATS.

Mr. CARPENTER was listened to very attentively in the Senate to-day during his sixty or seventy minutes' speech in support of his resolution to detain the Spanish gunboats. He made a strong speech in favor of Cuba, full of law and fact, maintaining that war in the international meaning of the term existed in the island. His argument was based mainly on the words in the act of 1818: "Or any colony, district or people with whom the United States are at peace." Mr. SUMNER replied to Mr. CARPENTER, taking up these words and giving the reasons why they were introduced in the act in question, which was to meet exactly a case similar to the present, Spain being then, as she is now, at war with her colonies. There appeared to be a disposition on the part of several Senators to favor Cuba a little, and several questions were put to Mr. SUMNER on the subject. The matter was not, however, before the Senate, regularly, and the resolution was referred to the Foreign Relations Committee.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

The clerks at the State Department are now busily engaged in making transcripts of all the official papers relating to the Spanish-Cuban struggle, which are to be laid before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, to the end that Congress may have some intelligible and trustworthy statement of the whole subject.

SENATOR BROWNLOW'S EXPLANATION.

Senator BROWNLOW to-day made his personal explanation concerning his recent course in Tennessee. It was read from the Clerk's desk by the Secretary of the Senate. Its language was coarse, filthy and outrageous. He attacked his colleagues in the House and was ruled out of order by Vice-President COLFAX, who stopped the reading of the document, no Senator having the manliness to interpose against the tirade. They pitted the weakness and impotent rage of the poor shattered old man, and allowed him to say what he pleased. He assailed and denounced the Knoxville correspondent of the TIMES for telling the truth about him, and wound up with a general denunciation of all who dared to question his fealty to Republicanism. The Senate seemed to be thankful when the reading was concluded, and several members expressed the hope that he would not be heard from again. It was a most disgraceful infliction, and was fitted for the barroom instead of the Senate chamber.

THE DECAY OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Messrs. WESTERVELT, BOOLE and ROWLAND, representatives of the Shipowners' Association of New York, were before the Select Committee on the Decay of American Commerce to-day, and presented the report recently adopted at the meeting of the Association in New-York on the 8th inst. They presented the subject in several new aspects, and submitted statistics and facts showing that the commerce of the great lakes was rapidly following that of the ocean, and passing into foreign hands. They furnished much new information to the Committee, and the session was one of much interest on both sides.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The franking privilege was discussed to-day at a meeting of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads of the House, and, after an hour's consideration, a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. HILL, FITCH and ADAMS, was appointed to collect facts and evidence on the subject, and prepare a report in reference to it. The Post Offices now in course of erection in New-York and Boston were also talked over, more especially the appropriations and contracts, and it was decided that a portion of the Committee should visit both these cities during the holidays, and examine everything pertaining to those buildings. Some of the disappointed Rings of contractors in New-York have employed professional lobby agents here to work against the Supervising Architect and his plans, and they began their work to-day by filing charges against him with the House Post Office Committee, to the effect that he has already spent more money than has been appropriated. This is untrue; but that is of no consequence for their purposes.

CONTESTED ELECTION CASES.

The contested election cases of COVODE *vs.* FOSTER and VAN WYCK *vs.* GREENE have been submitted on printed arguments, and will probably be ready to report to the Committee this week, though they are not likely to be reported to the House before the holiday adjournment.

MORNING RECEPTIONS.

The ladies of the families of the several Cabinet Ministers held morning receptions to-day, which were attended by a large number of callers, notwithstanding the inclement weather. The well-known Morgan mansion, where Secretary FISH resides; the famous Seward house, where Secretary BELKNAP has quarters; the remodeled, refurnished and spacious Gwinn mansion, Ex-Freedmen's Bureau, now the residence of Postmaster-General CRESWELL, the modest quarters of Secretary BOUTWELL, and the cosy parlors of Secretary COX, were aglow with cordial hospitality and graceful elegance. Everything was in keeping with the requirements and simplicity of a republican court. Mrs. FISH received with stately elegance, and was assisted by her daughter Mrs. WEBSTER. Mrs. BELKNAP was assisted by Miss CASE, daughter of Commodore CASE, and Mrs. BOUTWELL and Mrs. COX by their daughters respectively. Mrs. CRESWELL's fine taste exhibited in the refitting and furnishing of the well-known house, which, in *ante-bellum* days, was so well known in social circles, and which has since become so historical, is highly and deservedly complimented. The transformation is complete.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

The action of the Wyoming Legislature in conferring suffrage upon women, will bring the subject directly before Congress, as all acts of a Territorial Legislature to be valid must have the approval of Congress. This brings up the issue in a quarter where it could not rise under any other circumstances, and Congress must prepare to meet it. In the meantime, the women's suffrage advocates will take heart and will address themselves to the conversion of Hon. JOHN MORRISSEY, Hon. WILLARD SAULSBURY, Hon. PARSON BROWNLOW, Hon. Sunset COX, and other hirsute Congressional barbarians.

THE CENSUS BILL.

The Census bill will pass the House to-morrow. It got out of the Committee of the Whole to-day, and half through its consideration in the House. Should the Senate fail to pass the bill before the adjournment, a joint resolution will probably be passed repealing the reviving clause of the last Census act, which provides that if a new law be not passed by Jan. 1, 1870, the next census shall be taken under the provisions of the old law.

ANOTHER INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

The State Department is in receipt of some official correspondence from the British Government, stating that an International Exposition is to be held in that country in 1871, in which the United States is invited to participate.

THE HOLIDAYS.

The Senate agreed to-day to the House resolution of adjournment from the 22d to the 5th of January.

PERSONAL.

Among the distinguished gentlemen on the floor of the Senate to-day were Secretary BOUTWELL and Governor WALKER, of Virginia. Consul PERRY, of Aspinwall, is in the city.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NOMINATIONS.

The President made the following nominations to the Senate to-day: E. R. HOAR, of Massachusetts, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; L. D. LATIMER, to be United States Attorney for the District of California; JAMES W. PURVIANCE, to be Attorney for the Western District of Tennessee; DAVID W. HOUSTON, to be Marshal for Kansas; EDGAR W. HILLYER, to be Judge of the United States District Court of Nevada; JASON M. JOHNSON, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Ninth District of New-York; JAMES A. ALLABEN, to be Assessor for the Second District of New-York; RICHARD BEARDSLEY, of Indiana, Consul at Jerusalem; HENRY C. ROGERS, to be Pension Agent at St. Paul, Minn.; RICHARD F. WAY, to be Receiver of Public Moneys for the Helena District, Montana.

THE POSTAL CONVENTION WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

Postmaster-General CRESWELL received a cable telegram on the 14th inst. from the Postmaster-General at London, announcing the execution by the British Post Office on that day, of the new postal convention to come into operation on the 1st of January next. The articles of this convention were drafted and executed at Washington on the 3d inst., and forwarded in the mail dispatched from New-York on Saturday, the 4th inst., by the Inman steamship *City of Brussels*, which made the quickest transatlantic passage on record. Only ten days intervened between the execution of the convention at Washington and London.

RUBBER PATENT CASE.

The case of the Providence Rubber Company, appellants, *vs.* CHARLES GOODYEAR, executor, et al. was further argued to-day in the Supreme Court, in appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Rhode Island.

STAND CASKS.

The Committee of Internal Revenue officials, to whom was referred the subject of a change in the recent order of Commissioner DELANO concerning the use of stand casks, have, upon consultation, decided that no reasons exist why any alteration or modification of the Commissioner's order should be made, and, therefore, decline to make such a recommendation. The Committee consisted of First Deputy Commissioner DOUGLAS, Third Deputy GEVEN and Solicitor SMITH.

THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY.

The report of A. R. SPOFFORD, Librarian of Congress, was submitted to the Senate this morning, showing the condition of the library for the year ending Dec. 1, 1869. At that date there were 185,227 volumes on hand, exclusive of pamphlets and periodicals unbound; 26,936 volumes belong to the law department; 11,262 volumes were added during the year as follows: From purchases, 6,180 volumes; from copyright, 1,831; from deposit by the Smithsonian Institute, 18,791; from presentation, 724; from exchanges, 648. Mr. SPOFFORD calls the attention of the Committee to the expediency of opening the library to the public during opening hours as well as in the day time.

ARMY.

The President has accepted the resignation of Captain HENRY C. WHARTON, of the Engineer Corps; Lieutenant WILLIAM C. FITZSIMMONS, Fourth Artillery. Brevet Brigadier-General R. W. KIRKHAM has been ordered to relieve Brevet Major-General R. O. TYLER, as Assistant Quartermaster-General of the Military Division of the South, and General TYLER is ordered to report for duty in the Department of the Missouri.

NAVY.

Commander HENRY ERBEN has been ordered to ordnance duty at the New-York Navy Yard on the 1st of January.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE...WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 15.

Petitions were presented and appropriately referred for the granting of pensions and relief from disabilities.

COLORED LABORERS IN THE SOUTH.

Mr. SUMNER presented the memorial of the laboring men of the United States, in Convention assembled, asking the intervention of Congress in behalf of the colored laborers in the Southern States. After setting forth the immediate necessity of those people, the paper asks a division and distribution among them of the public lands of the United States, and the appointment of a Commissioner to purchase lands in those Southern States where there are now no public lands. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. OSBORNE introduced a joint resolution:

That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue be authorized to offer and pay rewards for the detection and apprehension of any person charged with murdering or attempting to murder any officer of the Internal Revenue Bureau.

Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. HOWARD, from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, reported joint resolutions in relation to lands withdrawn for the benefit of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company of California, with an amendment.

That the passage of the resolution (suspending the order which restores the lands to market,) shall not be construed as a recognition of the rights of either of the adverse parties.

Mr. CASSERLY offered a resolution, which was agreed to:

That the Secretary of the Interior transmit to the Senate copies of all orders and decisions of his Department touching the above mentioned lands, with statements of his reasons for the orders and information concerning the area and settlement of the land.

Mr. ANTHONY submitted a joint resolution for the distribution to members of Congress, and other officials who had not received a copy, of the copies in the Department of State of the tributes of the nation to the memory of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Mr. ANTHONY explained that these tributes were collections in one volume from representatives of foreign Governments and foreign sources of the letters of sympathy relating to the death of President LINCOLN. The resolution was passed.

Mr. KELLOGG offered a resolution, which was agreed to:

That the Committee on Commerce inquire into the expediency of repealing the laws relating to the distribution of fines, forfeitures and penalties incurred under the Customs laws; and also for increasing the salaries of Collectors, Surveyors and naval officers, at the principal ports of the United States.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the Senate took up the House resolution, providing for a recess from Wednesday, the 22d inst. to Wednesday, the 5th proximo.

Mr. FENTON proposed to amend, providing for an adjournment from the 20th inst. to the date proposed. Not agreed to, and the resolution was then concurred in.

THE WASHINGTON INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.

Mr. HAMLIN, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported with amendments a bill to encourage and promote the International Industrial Exhibition to be held in Washington in the year 1871. Mr. HAMLIN explained that, amended, the bill simply authorized a corporation for the purpose proposed. It was simply an act of incorporation, the parties interested being desirous of organizing at an early day. He asked that the bill be taken up immediately. The bill was then read, providing in detail the means of holding the proposed exhibition. Mr. HAMLIN moved to strike out the clause authorizing an appropriation by the cities of Washington and Georgetown, in accordance with a recommendation of the Committee.

Mr. SUMNER said that in 1871 it was proposed to hold a similar exhibition in London, under the auspices of the British Government. Our country was invited to contribute to that exhibition and be present through Commissioners. If deemed advisable to proceed with the bill, it might be better to change the date or to postpone the measure until further information had been received.

Mr. HAMLIN said he was not aware of the proposed exhibition at London. This bill, however, provided for an exhibition, either in 1871 or as soon thereafter as desirable. The bill was then laid over for the present.

MR. BROWNLOW'S EXPLANATION.

Mr. BROWNLOW having been awarded thirty minutes, within which to make a personal explanation, forwarded to the Clerk a communication, which was read, explanatory of recent events in Tennessee and his connection therewith. He denied the imputation which his enemies had made that under any circumstances he was ever favorable to the election of ANDREW JOHNSON to the United States Senate, and cited various instances in which his constant opposition to JOHNSON and fidelity to party had been shown by his acts. Mr. COOPER, an old line Whig, who had been elected to the Senate, would yield a hearty support to President GRANT and his Administration.

During the reading of the paper the Chair remarked that parliamentary usage and law required him to rule out of order remarks which were aimed specially and personally at members of the other House, and, if objection was made by any member of the Senate to a further reading of the paper, he would be obliged to enforce the rules.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the communication was proceeded with, no objection to it being made.

The paper further recited the author's defiance of those who had attempted to arraign him for an alleged betrayal of his party, and expressed the belief that those who had already cast lots for his political estate, in expectation of his death, would be sorely disappointed. The principle which had guided him in his administration of the affairs of Tennessee would be faithfully adhered to during the Senatorial term for which he had been elected.

THE SPANISH GUNBOATS.

Mr. CARPENTER moved to take up the resolution previously offered by him declaring

That in the opinion of the Senate the thirty gunboats contracted for in the United States, by or in behalf of the Government of Spain, to be employed against the revolted district of Cuba, should not be allowed to depart from the United States during the continuance of that rebellion.

Mr. SUMNER thought that the discussion of the resolution would be premature, inasmuch as the Senate had no information concerning the gunboats, except from newspapers. He understood that in a few days official information concerning Cuba would be received, upon which the Senate could act more intelligently.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. CARPENTER addressed the Senate in support of the resolution. He said he did not propose that the United States should either violate the law of nations, nor shirk a manifest duty for fear of consequences. Spain insisted, and the President of the United States reiterated, that the condition of affairs in Cuba did not amount to a state of war. The information called for on this point had not yet been received, but the emergency was of a character to preclude another postponement of action on the subject. To determine whether the condition of affairs in Cuba involved a state of war two processes were necessary: first, an ascertainment of the facts of the case; and, second, an application of the law of nations to the facts ascertained. Spain had her diplomatic representatives at Washington, but Cuba had no facilities for presenting the facts as they existed. To remedy oppression the people of Cuba have resorted to revolution. They had an army, a flag, had fought battles, and were carrying on a regular warfare. The new Constitution of Cuba liberates all slaves, and this was another reason why our own free Republic should sympathize effectively with a people struggling to found a like Government. The speaker claimed that under the Constitution Congress was empowered with the supervision of all executive power, except the pardoning power. The President was the organ for communicating to foreign nations the will of this nation; but as to what was the will of the nation, Congress was the only authoritative exponent. The true policy of neutrality was to pursue such a course as would prevent any advantage being taken by one of the belligerents over the other, Congress had already expressly determined the policy of this country to be neutrality, with a recognition of belligerent rights from the inception of any actual revolution; and the history of our legislation furnished abundant evidence of this. The acts of Congress of 1794 and 1818 on the subject expressly declared this policy, and under them it was a violation of statute law to permit the fitting out of vessels by Spain, or any foreign Power, against her subjects. Our Government should now libel these gunboats, on the ground that they had been fitted out by a foreign Power for service against the revolutionary subjects of that Power. By that course an opportunity would be afforded the friends and representatives of the Republic of Cuba to produce the necessary information, and prove their assertions of the condition of affairs in that island. Cuba could to-morrow make terms with France or England which would insure her independence; but her position so near the United States prevented this step so long as our Government might seem willing to help her. The speaker referred to the presence of the Spanish war vessel *Pizarro* in the harbor of New-York, which has brought officers and men to man the Spanish gunboats, and to escort them to Cuba; and also mentioned the case of the *Hornet*, which was seized at sea by the United States authorities, taken into an American port, and libeled. If Cuba violated our Neutrality law by fitting out in this country vessels for service against Spain, so then was Spain equally guilty in fitting out here vessels for service against Cuba. In conclusion, Mr. CARPENTER said: We are solemnly bound by the law of nations, properly considered and expressly pledged by our own declarations upon this subject, to stand entirely neutral between Spain and Cuba; but as the law had been administered it had been a shield to Spain and a sword to Cuba.

Mr. SUMNER read a telegram which he had received from a responsible party connected with the Government, stating that the vessels had been delivered to the representatives of the Spanish navy, had their officers and crews on board, with the flag of Spain from their mastheads, and were completely the property of the Spanish Government; and that unless something unforeseen occurred they would be at sea, if not already gone, by to-morrow (Wednesday) morning. Mr. SUMNER said there were eight other boats still unfinished on the stocks, and to these the resolution of the Senator of Wisconsin would apply. The Senator's position was, that under the statute on the subject, Spain could not purchase ships in the United States to cruise against her revolted subjects. But the language of the statute, he thought, was entirely inapplicable to the case. It had been amended for a specific purpose, and it was only through that amendment, which further extended the law, that it was now claimed that the building of these vessels was prohibited by statute. The statute in question prohibited, under certain penalties, any person from fitting out or arming any ship or vessel, with the intent that such should be employed in the service of any foreign prince, State or colony, district or people, to cruise or commit hostilities against the subjects or property of any foreign prince, or of any colony, district or people with whom the United States are at peace, &c. The words "of any colony, prince or people" were introduced into the act subsequently, and were intended solely to meet the case of the revolted Spanish colonies, in regard to which there was no question whatever as to their belligerence. The practical question here was, whether those words introduced for a specific purpose could be extended so as to apply to insurgents who had not yet achieved a corporate existence, who had no cities, ports nor prize courts. We should seek the truth *from* the facts as they are found to exist.

Mr. CARPENTER inquired whether the most favorable opportunity of ascertaining the truth was not through the medium of libelling the gunboats.

Mr. SUMNER replied that the better way was to send to Cuba to our authorized agents, and direct them to report on the facts. He understood that reports from those sources had been received by the Department of State, and would be communicated to the Senate, and that they were explicit on the point that the insurrection had not yet reached that condition of maturity which, in point of fact, made it belligerent in character.

Mr. HOWARD expressed a desire to hear from the Senator from Massachusetts any information in his possession concerning the amount of military force actually in the field in Cuba, or the amount available.

Mr. SUMNER said he understood that on the side of the insurgents the force had been greatly diminished, and he had been told they were little more than guerrillas, and that the war was but little more than a guerrilla contest.

Mr. HOWARD—Have they any Government?

Mr. SUMNER—I understand they have the government that is in a camp. The Senator knows what that is. But this suggests again the necessity of reliable information.

Mr. HOWARD—I desire to know whether they are actually exercising any legislative functions?

Mr. SUMNER—I think they have no legislative authorities, and, I must confess, I await with much anxiety their action on the subject of slavery itself. There have been reports that there has been a decree abolishing slavery, which was issued for foreign consumption. I state that as a report; I do not pretend to vouch for it. Mr SUMNER added, that before taking any decisive step, by way of recognition, the United States Government should be informed of the exact feeling of the Cubans concerning slavery. He also looked for an assurance from Spain. Why did not Spain abolish slavery in Cuba? She ought to do it.

Mr. MORTON inquired whether Spain had not recently affirmed the existence of slavery in her possessions, especially in Porto Rico?

Mr. SUMNER replied that he was not prepared to inform the Senator on that point, but if his voice could reach her he would plead with Spain to move quickly in the abolition of slavery where it could be done away with. Referring to the case of the *Hornet*, which vessel was captured by the United States, he said that it was very dissimilar from that of the Spanish gunboats. A traitor might levy war against the King, but the King in proceeding against the traitor did not levy war, but simply proceeded in the exercise of his proper functions to establish his authority. In the spirit of that illustration he was disposed to believe that the United States was perfectly justifiable under the statute in arresting the *Hornet*, but would not be justified in arresting the Spanish gunboats.

Mr. CARPENTER inquired whether the condition of neutrality did not necessarily depend upon the fact that war was progressing between two parties. If it be a violation of our neutrality act to interfere in behalf of one of these parties and fit out vessels for them in the United States, was it not equally a violation to help the other; or was the pretence of neutrality a sham?

Mr. SUMNER replied that he did not regard it as a question of neutrality. Until the belligerence of that people was recognized, they were not of themselves a Power, nor a people. Therefore, there could be no neutrality on the part of our Government between Spain and her revolted subjects until the insurgents came up to the level of an independent people.

The floor having been awarded to Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, he moved to take up the bill relative to the hours of labor for the Government workmen.

Mr. CARPENTER's resolution was then laid over.

THE HOURS OF LABOR.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, the Senate took up the joint resolution to regulate the hours of labor for Government laborers, workmen and mechanics.

The bill provides that the joint resolution reducing the hours of labor of Government laborers, approved June 25, 1868, shall not create a reduction of wages.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, moved an amendment repealing the former act which declared eight hours to be a day's labor.

Mr. MORRILL made a long speech in support of his motion. He endeavored to show, first, that the Eight-hour law, applied only to those in the employment of the General Government, is anti-republican, and offensive to all other laboring men; second, that such a law, universally applied, would be inconsistent with the highest interests of American workingmen; third, that it will not afford any additional leisure which will be made available for mental or moral improvement; fourth, that it is untrue that mankind will or can perform as much labor, and of equal value, in eight hours as in ten or more; fifth, that the measure, if adopted now by our whole country, would prove an immeasurable national disaster; sixth, that there are other means whereby labor has been and can be much more efficiently encouraged and protected. National legislation on this subject, he said, can only reach those employed in the Government Printing Office, the Navy Yards and armories and arsenals. All its effect beyond this will be as an example to be copied or shunned by State Legislatures, and to put forth such an example would not be wise. If adopted by the States or their people it would not only cripple private and public revenues, but breed discontent and congregate unemployed men in the haunts of sporting men and pleasure seekers. Dissipation will be cheapened, not the necessaries of life. It would not promote the permanent well being of even those who, being in the employment of the General Government, will be at once reached. If they got a full day's pay for two hours less of work than those not so employed, they would at once become political placemen, dependent upon precarious party success, and their places would be eagerly sought after by outsiders, and through persons of influence incessantly knocking at the national gates for admission, while votes would necessarily be in the market, or be said to be, for the party offering equal pay for the smallest number of working hours. Rotation would be the order of the day, and a new "Tenure-of-Office act" would be needed to prevent frequent and untimely displacements. Mr. MORRILL then enumerated the many trades and professions in which men were obliged to labor more than eight hours a day by the very nature of their work, and thus endeavored to show that the hours of labor could not possibly be satisfactorily regulated by law. In speaking of the injury which would be sustained by the manufacturing interests through the reduction of the hours of labor, the speaker remarked that the products of Massachusetts, in consequence of the auxiliary power of machinery, may be estimated to have been more than doubled, and possibly quadrupled. To restrict the hours of action of all their tireless giants of steam and of water would be to make manufactures and the mechanic arts unprofitable pursuits. WENDELL PHILLIPS' lecture on the lost arts would find a new illustration. Short time, if it touched the hours of the laborer only, would be sufficiently pernicious; but it would include, and therefore paralyze, all investments in manufacturing by machinery. The wheels of Lowell, revolving only eight hours per day, would be eclipsed in all markets by those revolving ten or twelve in Manchester and Bradford. A tariff on tiptoe could not protect them. Short time would be destructive to the profits not only of labor, but of capital, and finally strangle the prosperity of that hitherto model Commonwealth. Both capital and labor would have to emigrate; for the soil of Massachusetts is not fertile enough to offer to its people the alternative resource of living upon bread alone. Is such a result to be courted? The evil consequences of such a law will not, however, be confined to any one State or section, old or new, but will pervade all parts of our country. The arguments sometimes brought forth in support of the Eight-hour law, that the workingmen require the two hours of additional leisure for educational and moral culture, he said, might be admitted, but it would then by no means follow that the culture would be thus secured, and it was not difficult to show that it would not be. Except among trained students, though men are never too old to learn, it is to be more than suspected there is little scholastic culture acquired by those who have passed their majority and entered upon the active duties of life, and moral culture as well as religious finds its noblest opportunity in youth, and after that its best teachings on the Sabbath, a day of Christian rest. A full day, a week or a month at a time, exclusively devoted to study, by such as have the will, in addition to means and time, will be found of far more value than the scraps of time found on the edge of weary labor. The great body of the working classes are too sagacious not to know that a deduction of two hours from their present average time of labor is to waste one-fifth of life. The salvage of the day thus cut off on either side, in the fore or after part of the day, or a strip snatched from the middle at sultry noon, cannot be utilized. It will not be devoted to labor of any sort, nor to travel, nor to study and reading, or mental culture of any kind, but it will be lost in indolence and recreation, waste and gossip, harmless or otherwise, with greatly increased temptation to prodigality and dissipation. In conclusion, Mr. MORRILL said: Workingmen have a right, singly or by association, to set their own price upon their labor. Time is the workingmen's capital exclusively, but they must remember that if not discreetly used it cannot be stored up, and its value in the twinkling of an eye departs forever. They have a right in time of peace to stipulate for wages in gold or its equivalent. Paper money is their bane. They have the right to join coöperative unions. Beyond wages, a participation in some annual share of the profits of blessings wherein they are employed would secure their hearty good will to do the most and not the least in their power, and not only promote the welfare of workmen, but would in the end prove beneficial to all those who might be induced to furnish capital for enterprises on such terms. Yet the greatest boon which can be conferred by the State upon its people, and one which workingmen should insist upon having, is a sound elementary education, made compulsory and free of cost to every child within its domains. Thus only will a higher sphere of usefulness be reached and a higher social organization be maintained.

Mr. WILSON said that the construction put upon the act of 1868, fixing the hours of labor by the Departments of the Government, put Congress in a false position. The President, however, had relieved Congress by the construction he had given the law. He desired that the law might have a fair chance to be tested practically.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to postpone the pending order, in order to take up the bill relative to the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in certain cases.

Mr. THURMAN opposed the motion, and moved to adjourn, but finally modified his motion to provide for an Executive Session.

The motion was disagreed to—yeas 24, nays 23.

A motion to adjourn was also disagreed to.

JURISDICTION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Mr. TRUMBULL having previously moved to take up the bill relative to the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in certain cases, the motion was agreed to and the bill taken up.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the Senate then went into Executive Session and subsequently adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PETITIONS.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, presented a petition of the importers and consumers of wrought iron tubes and wrought iron flues, who state that the importation of tubes, forges, water and steam, is now prohibited, and that the importation of flues will be, if the duty be raised, as proposed, from two and a half to three and a half cents per pound.

Mr. O'NEILL presented a petition of the citizens of Philadelphia, for pensions to the surviving soldiers and sailors, and widows of soldiers and sailors, of the war of 1812.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. DYER introduced a bill to increase the tax on circulating deposits, and average amount of capital stock of national banks beyond the amount invested in United States bonds. Referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. PROSSER introduced a bill to provide for specie payments. Referred.

Mr. DOX introduced a bill to revive the act of June 13, 1866, continuing the benefits of a grant of public lands for the use of the Tennessee and Coosa River Railroad, Alabama, and a bill to remove all political disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment. Referred.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. DUVAL offered a resolution, which was adopted:

That the Committee on Foreign Affairs inquire whether any injustice had been done in settling the accounts of ALFRED CALDWELL, deceased, late Consul at Honolulu.

Mr. STOUGHTON offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling for information as to the payment of the bounty for the capture of JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Mr. CLARKE offered a resolution declaring:

That it was the judgment of the House that whenever public lands are disencumbered of Indian titles, they shall be immediately open to settlement under existing laws, or under such rules and regulations as Congress may prescribe, and that the sale of Indian lands to corporations and speculators, by treaty stipulation, is contrary to a sound republican policy and in derogation of the rights of the people; and that the House will refuse hereafter to make any appropriation to carry out the provisions of Indian treaties in which the terms of this resolution are not adhered to.

Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. ARNELL offered a resolution, which was adopted:

That the Secretary of the Interior furnish information as to public lands remaining unappropriated in the several Southern and Southwestern States.

THE AVONDALE DISASTER.

Mr. HAY offered a resolution, which was adopted:

That the Committee on Mines and Mining investigate the cause that occasioned the late horrible accident in the Avondale mine, Pennsylvania, whereby 110 human lives were lost, and if there be power under the Constitution to report a bill embodying such provisions as will, so far as practicable, prevent the recurrence of such accidents in coal mines. Also to report on the propriety of the creation by the House of a Committee to be called the "Committee of Public Safety," whose duty it shall be to investigate the causes of all accidents, whereby human life is endangered or lost, and to recommend legislation to provide against the happening of the same, and to punish those persons by whose negligence or carelessness they may be occasioned.

THE LATE GEORGE PEABODY.

Mr. JONES, of Kentucky, by unanimous consent, offered a preamble and resolution declaring:

That in the death of GEORGE PEABODY, this country and the world have sustained an irreparable loss, reciting the fact that the Queen of Great Britain, the authorities of London and the Emperor of the French have made extraordinary provision for the transfer of Mr. PEABODY's remains to his native land, and authorizing the President to order as many ships of the line as may be considered adequate for the occasion, to meet at sea the European convoy and conduct them to these shores, and make such other preparations for the reception of his body as are commensurate with the merits of the deceased and the dignity of the country.

Mr. JONES, speaking to the resolution, expressed some surprise that such a proposition had not been offered by some other gentleman. He presumed that members might desire to discuss it, and, therefore, gave notice that he would call it up for action next Monday.

THE CENSUS BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole. Mr. DAWES in the chair, on the Census bill. The amendments pending yesterday for the collection of statistics of United States bonds held by corporations and individuals, were rejected. Various propositions were made as to railroad and other statistics, but the amendment offered yesterday by Mr. GARFIELD, from the Census Committee, was adopted with but slight alteration. Various propositions were also made and discussed in relation to the details in the schedules of inquiries.

Mr. JENCKES moved to strike out the agricultural schedule from the bill and leave the Superintendent of the Census to frame the schedule, which would naturally vary, according to locations.

Messrs. GARFIELD and PAINE argued against the motion, and it was rejected.

Mr. BINGHAM moved to amend by inserting a new section, directing

That the Superintendent of the Census report to Congress, on or before the 1st day of September next, the actual enumeration of the people of the several States.

The amendment was rejected by a vote of 69 to 76. The Committee then reported the bill to the House.

The House then proceeded to vote on the amendments that were agreed to in Committee of the Whole. Most of them were merely verbal alterations, and they were agreed to.

The amendment offered by Mr. JENCKES, and agreed to in Committee as section 8, for the appointment of special deputies to collect and arrange manufacturing and social statistics, was agreed to—yeas, 90; nays, 86.

Without disposing of all the amendments, the House, at 4 o'clock, adjourned.

Universal Amnesty—Letter from General Butler.

General B. F. BUTLER has written a long and very sharp reply to Mr. GREELEY's letter, asking him to "place himself promptly and heartily at the head of a movement looking to the instant and complete removal of all political disabilities whatever from any and every one who favors, or shall favor, the Fifteenth Amendment, and their prompt restoration to all the privileges of citizenship." General BUTLER says that he would not prolong an hour the disfranchisement of any man who has fully repented of the part he took in the rebellion, and who hereafter intends to remain a good and patriotic citizen of this country; but he still thinks, as he did in 1863, that the Southern leaders who misled their communities and brought war, with all its attendant evils, upon the country, should be punished, as examples to deter others in like case of offending. He says, however, that it is not the ex-rebel to whom he is opposed, but the *present* rebel, who is only restrained by the strong arm of the Government from showing the intensity of his hate and the bitterness of his malignity toward the Union. And if in any of the insurrectionary States there has come upon the people a true feeling of accepting the situation, which banishes hatred of the negro and acknowledges the superiority of the Government and the wrong and sin of rebellion, so that love of the lost cause is not superior to the love of country, he is ready to welcome that State into the Union, and let bygones be bygones whenever proper constitutional provisions to carry out the true principle of equality of all men before the law have been enacted and will be preserved. He adds that his desire for the triumph of the Fifteenth amendment is sincere, not for the sake of mere party success, but as a great measure of justice and right, securing the equality of all men before the law. For all that remains now to the statesman, with relation to the restoration of the Southern States, is to see to it that to the loyal and true men of the South, white and black, who stood by their flag and their country in the darkest hour of its history, every safeguard is given, so that protection of person and property, and equality of political rights shall be assured. One paragraph of the letter we quote in full:

"I do not propose to restore to the privileges of citizenship and give political power to every traitor and rebel who favors the Fifteenth Amendment, if I am convinced that he favors it simply for the purpose of getting such restoration, and intends, as soon as he obtains it, and gets where he feels himself beyond the reach of Congress, to turn around and abrogate the Fifteenth Amendment, as was done in the case of Georgia with the Fourteenth, and oppress the colored men and loyal white men of the South, whom I am bound in honor and by every sacred tie to protect and sustain for their loyalty in the war. If any citizen who has been a rebel will favor the Fifteenth Amendment, and will enforce it from the heart, because he believes it a right and just measure of constitutional law, I am for him because of that motive, and because I see in his action safety to those who need it, and good to the country. And if he will not do so, I am for keeping him out of power, however much he may profess to favor the amendment."

OUR NATIONAL FINANCES.

The Proposed New Loan at Four and One-Half Per Cent.—How it Would be Received Abroad—Foreign Securities Beside Our Own—The Black Marks on the Page of American Credit.

From a Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 14, 1869.

If it were not known that the Secretary of the Treasury is too earnest a man to be given to buncombe, one might mistake a certain portion of his policy reiterated in speech and writing, for another note of the scream of the American bird of freedom with which we are so much reproached by Transatlantic critics. Nor is the honorable Secretary given to humor. It must then be taken as a sincere expression of opinion, when he says that he hopes to fund five-twenties in a four or four and one-half per cent. loan. When men acquainted with domestic and foreign values, hear this idea enunciated, a smile of skepticism must pass over their faces—a smile not flattering to the judgment of the new Moses who proposes to lead us out of our financial Egypt.

It is plain that such a loan cannot be negotiated in the United States. A part of it, however, might be forced on to the national banks as a substitute for the six per cent. bonds which are now held by the Government as security for the redemption of their bills. This would have to be done by special legislation in the shape of an act compelling banks to surrender their charter in case of unwillingness to accept the new condition. It is doubtful, however, whether such an act could be passed in Congress. The ramifications of the bank system extend throughout the country as the veins run through the body. Every community has its board of bank directors of leading men, who, to a certain extent, make financial opinion among their fellow citizens and influence largely their representatives in Congress. A special act forcing the new loan on them, would clearly be against their interests, and they would exert themselves to the utmost to prevent it.

The Secretary counts on placing nearly three-fourths of the proposed loan abroad—at "a rate of interest not exceeding four and a half per cent. per annum," thus implying that it may be done for less—to take the place of the eight or nine millions of five-twenties now in the hands of foreigners. To see on what ground this expectation is based, it may be well to consider how foreign securities stand relatively to our own. First, the English consol and the old Dutch loan are exceptional securities, held by families who are so rich that they can afford to pay a premium for what they consider absolute safety. This is old capital in old hands, where it will remain, in spite of the attractions of any new loan which any Minister of Finance may issue. The holders of the old Dutch loan at two and a half or three per cent. are the Rip Van Winkles of the Netherlands, who are still sleeping in the past. Those who now make investments there never buy any of this loan, for the reason that they can get others as good at double the interest. The Dutch loan and English consols, and a few other securities of like character, then, are held by people who invested years ago; but men with capital do not buy them now, and so little of them is purchased by any one that it is not worth while taking any account of the money thus employed. Englishmen and Dutchmen who are up to the age, however prudent they may be, will not content themselves with three nor four, but must have at least five per cent. for their money, and this is the only kind of mobile capital which can find its way into United States securities in those countries.

Leaving these exceptional securities, which scarcely enter into the movement of to-day, and turning to those sold daily in heavy amounts in the money centres of the continent, a group of four or five securities may be considered to give an idea of money value abroad. First, there is the French rente, which in credit stands perhaps higher in the Empire than the English consol does in Great Britain. It enjoys the absolute confidence of all capitalists, is a three per cent., is usually quoted at the Paris Bourse from sixty-six to seventy, and, at this rate, yields a revenue of five per cent. The French rente is considered a first-class security throughout Europe. The French nation recognizes its debt as sacred, irrespective of any change of Government or dynasty, and its resources are regarded as equal to any financial emergency. Besides this, the French can get five and a half per cent. for money on real estate at home, secured by mortgage. The Austrian five per cent. yields seven or eight per cent. on the investment. The Italian is five per cent., and is usually quoted in London at fifty-five, thus giving a slight fraction over nine per cent. The Italians have always paid their interest, and never evinced any desire to do otherwise. Their resources are not equal to their honest intentions, hence the low price of their loan. Still the investment is considered fair. The Turkish loan yields from twelve to fifteen per cent., has always paid the interest, but is regarded as purely speculative.

If the Secretary of the Treasury entered the foreign market with his new loan, could he offer conditions equal to those furnished by the French rente, his interest would be one-half per cent. lower, with an inferior credit. The credit of a nation is like the life of a man—antecedents are searched into in order to arrive at a conclusion. At the threshold of this search is found repudiation in the States of Mississippi and Pennsylvania, and a mathematical conclusion drawn that what is true of a part may be true of a whole. A form of repudiation has been entertained and urged by one of the political parties of the United States, and it is within the range of possibilities, although not of probabilities, for this party to come into power. Congress hesitated some time before it passed the resolution to sustain its securities, and such hesitation indicated a desire to seek the path of expediency rather than right. In a word, there was not that healthy spontaneity which should have characterized the action of that body under the circumstances. These are the black marks on the page of American credit, and no amount of scream about our wonderful resources, pride and energy will or can efface them.

The Secretary hopes to change the new loan for the present six per cent. five-twenties held abroad. How? What inducement can he offer the holders to change a six per cent. for a four and one-half per cent. security? Will he employ special legislation to intimidate and drive them with panic from one to the other? It would be unjust to accuse him of entertaining such a project, for it would be downright dishonesty. If the new loan is issued it is safe to predict its failure.

FERGUS.

The Refusal of the Secretary of the Treasury to Sell Gold.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

The assertion made that the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in refusing to deliver TREVOR & COLGATE the gold claimed by them on a bid under 122, because Mr. A. T. STEWART's interest and wishes were in opposition to a decline in gold and a resumption of specie payments, we happen to know is not only wholly without foundation, but the very reverse of the truth. Of all the men in large and active business in this country, there is probably no one who more ardently desires to see gold and currency at par, with an attendant resumption of specie payments, than A. T. STEWART. It is not only his avowed feeling to have it so, but it is very largely his interest. Any temporary loss would not carry a feather's weight in comparison with the loss from another circle of expansion, such as the business of the country has already passed through, and which there is just cause to fear may be repeated in the near future. What the business men of the country most want, and especially men engaged in large business like that of Mr. A. T. STEWART, is stability, and a basis such as will meet the judgment of the cool, thoughtful and conservative views of financial and mercantile men, and such can only tend in the direction of a resumption of specie payments. Economy, contraction and resumption are watchwords of Mr. A. T. STEWART, as they are of every intelligent man in business who hopes to survive the approaching crisis and pay 100 cents on the dollar. When this reliable basis on which to safely carry on business is to be reached, depends on many outside influences. The Secretary of the Treasury is opposed to unduly hurrying the desirable event of resumption at the expense of other important interests, and in this view of the matter he has the sympathy and support of a large proportion of the business men of the country. "Make haste slowly," seems to have been adopted as the motto of the Secretary, and though in opposition to the known views of A. T. STEWART, who, consulting his own individual interest, as well as looking comprehensively into the future, would, in the language of the scholastic SUMNER, come to "hard pan" on the shortest notice.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

Meeting of the Woman Suffrage Association—The Tyranny of Men—A Free Discussion.

The Woman Suffrage Association met at 3 P. M. yesterday. Miss ANTHONY was called to the chair. She exclaimed, "I am here, and shall await your commands." Then she explained by saying that having been absent from New-York for several meetings she had lost track of them. She further remarked that this organization was only a branch of the National Woman's Suffrage Association. People had written to her to protest against calling these meetings the "National Woman's Suffrage Association;" they did not wish to be committed to all the vagaries and talk of this Association. She also protested against calling this concern the "Miss Anthony Association." She did, however, thank those in a newspaper office who made that acknowledgment of her power. She had nothing to complain of in connection with the reporters. They generally gave her better speeches than she herself could make.

Mrs. CROSBY said that a member in Newark had sent in the following resolutions, which were tabled:

Resolved, That this National Woman's Suffrage Association entirely disproves of the sentiments expressed by Mrs. STONE and Mrs. MOTT at the Newark Woman's Suffrage Convention upon the efficacy of the Sacrament.

Resolved, That we, as an association, consider fitness to administer and to receive the Sacrament paramount to the ballot, and that it is a subject not to be discussed upon our platform.

Mrs. BLAKE thought they ought not to be held responsible for all the resolutions offered there. Some people seemed to think that black night and dark chaos would come when women could vote.

Miss ANTHONY requested Mrs. WILBOUR to read a letter from the *Revolution* on the bill reducing the salaries of the clerks in the Treasury Department.

Mrs. HALLOCK complained that the reporters never got what she did say, and often got what she did not. She understood there was a paper called the *Star*, and it was a fallen *Star*. She wanted something to be done to the Press. She had consulted an eminent lawyer to know if the articles published with reference to her were not libellous. He said they were. However, she did not propose to bring a suit yet, though the threat was left hanging, like the sword of Damocles, over the head of the Press.

Dr. WHITE presented himself to enter his protest against the treatment of women from the time of the creation down. Why is this thus? Men turn the cold shoulder to women struggling for freedom. Yet all obstacles should be removed.

Mrs. SOMERBY thought fashion was the one thing that enslaved women. She advised the ladies not to care for the papers, as they were not worth noticing.

Mrs. BLAKE thought she ought to say a word in defence of the Press. The best papers intended to report fairly.

Mrs. WILBOUR would scorn to accept a favor from a man because she was a woman. [The band played a dirge.] They must not be discouraged by criticism.

Dr. HALLOCK thought that if women were ever to succeed it could only be through an enlightened public sentiment. He thought it was a legitimate cause of complaint that the great lever of the Press should seek to hold public opinion in the old channels. It was a matter of protest not of quarrel.

Miss ANTHONY took occasion to say that men were tyrants by their position, just as the slaveholders had been tyrants by their position. She spoke of her work work in behalf of the *Revolution*. She hoped there would be a large attendance at the Parliament in the evening. A monster petition was to be prepared in favor of a sixteenth amendment. Miss ANTHONY stated that next Wednesday a City organization of the Suffrage Bureau would be formed and elect its officers, and then there would be no more ambiguity about names.

The Society then adjourned.

The Woman's Parliament—Addresses by Women on "United Womanhood," and "the Ultimate Object of the Ladies' Sanitary Committee."

The ladies of the Organizing Committee of the Woman's Parliament held a meeting in the large hall of the Young Men's Christian Association building last evening. The aims of this Association are to arouse the sympathies, stimulate the energies and unite the efforts of New-York women in regard to the great educational, sanitary, humane and reformatory work necessary to be done in this City.

On the platform were seated Mrs. CHARLES B. PEIRCE, of Boston, Dr. ANNA DINSMORE, Mrs. DEMAREST, Mrs. CURTIS and others. The exercises were opened by an organ improvisation on Schubert's "Ode to Music," by JEROME HOPKINS. Mrs. PEIRCE then delivered an address on "United Womanhood." She spoke very rapidly, but was understood to ask the gentlemen to excuse her if she addressed the ladies alone. She said further, that a woman's enjoyment of life and property were guaranteed to her by law as fully as to men. Men were called tyrants and oppressors, but was the claim just? The misery of woman was due to the fact that the sexes did not know how to live together. They were not one. A small but influential portion of her sex demanded the ballot, and claimed that everything else would follow. They would make a child a woman by giving her a woman's privileges. Yet they worked so faithfully and earnestly that she wished she could join in their belief. She opposed the demand of manhood suffrage for woman on the ground of common sense. A woman's vote would represent merely an opinion; a man's vote would represent an opinion and a power to back it. What was needed was to unite women among themselves by the great bond of their common womanhood. Woman's political power was no more necessary to the salvation of the world now than it was centuries ago. The lady then referred to the particular aim and work of this "Woman's Parliament." She said that organization was the order of the day. Women needed to organize, as men were all organized. The gentlemen were great stumbling blocks in their way. Women did not like to be laughed at. She believed women would pay off the national debt in five years if the men ordered them to. Mrs. PEIRCE then sketched the labors of the different officers and committees to be elected this afternoon. During her remarks she said that Sunday School teaching, as carried on now, was one of the greatest humbugs of the age. Women were made to be clean and orderly. Were they Street Commissioners, our streets would be as clean as Beacon-street in Boston. [Applause and hisses.] She closed her address by saying that the fragments of this world lie all around, only waiting to be put together. Her pride revolted at begging the vote from man, after the Irishman, German and negro. If ever, it ought to have been given in the first flush of the Republic.

Mrs. Dr. ANNA DINSMORE then presented the "Ultimate Objects of the Ladies' Sanitary Committee." There was need of applied labor in the field of hygienic and sanitary reform. The ladies on the Sanitary Committee propose to substitute, as far as may be, prevention for cure. The diffusion of knowledge on health topics was the principal object of this Committee. Classes were to be formed to teach young girls the duties of womanhood. At present ignorance of the laws of health was considered a part of virtue and purity. Who can calculate the baneful influence of a French nurse? If it is proper to be women and mothers, it is proper they should know all that is necessary. Women do not recognize their duty to their sisters. We ask for concurrence and coöperation.

An announcement was made that a meeting to organize the "Woman's Council of the City of New-York" would be held at the same place this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3. The members of the Orpheon Society's Free Schools sang the suggestive choral, "How lovely are the messengers," by MENDELSSOHN, and the meeting adjourned.

The Woman's Suffrage Convention at Worcester—Second and Last Day.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 15.—The second and last day of the Woman's Suffrage Convention was even more interesting than the first. In the morning steps were taken for the formation of county and city societies, with instructions to call on the Convention for that purpose within a few weeks. Addresses were delivered by Mrs. BLACKWELL, Mrs. CAMPBELL, of Springfield, and Mrs. LIVERMORE. ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS attempted to bring Evangelical Christians into unpopularity before the Convention by declaring that they failed to advocate woman's suffrage, but the attempted argument was effectually answered by Rev. Mr. BOWLES, who showed that many Evangelical ministers were the warm advocates of the reform. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention request the Executive Committee of the New-England Woman's Suffrage Association, prior to our next State election, to interrogate the candidates of all political parties as to whether, in case of election, they will exert their official influence in favor of the enfranchisement of the women of the Commonwealth; also, to use every honorable means to defeat the election of all who fail to respond, or return a negative or evasive answer.

In the afternoon, Mrs. MATHER, a missionary and teacher among the freedmen of South Carolina, addressed the meeting, and was followed by Mr. BLACKWELL, Rev. Mr. RICHARDSON and Rev. R. R. SHIPPEN, of this city, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. FOSTER, Mrs. LIVERMORE and others. The evening session was also devoted to speeches.

CURRENT NOTES.

The Delaware is full of ice.

They call Lynch law rude justice in Kansas.

The members of the Tennessee Legislature were to visit Mrs. President POLK on Tuesday.

A school has been opened at the Philadelphia Navy Yard for the education of apprentices in the various departments.

An Ohio paper apologizes for making a mistake of one hundred pounds in reporting the weight of a young lady.

"SCISSORS" is not to edit the Syracuse *Journal* any more. One of the present editorial writers on its Albany namesake is to take charge of it.

HIRAM POWERS writes to a friend in Washington that he intends to return to America, but will not set any time, as he has been so often disappointed.

The Superintendent of the Boston City Schools encourages parents in their growing practice of keeping their children out of school until they are 6 or 7 years old.

Professor N. T. LUPTON, of the Southern University at Greensboro, Ala., has been elected President of the University at Alabama. He is a Virginian, and graduated at Dickinson College in 1849.

The Detroit *Advertiser* thinks that another United States District Court in Michigan, as proposed by Congressman STRICKLAND, will be of no use proportioned to the expense it will involve.

The San Francisco *Alta* explains that the Central Pacific Railroad Company demands payment of fares and freight charges in greenbacks, simply to avoid the bother of computing the price of greenbacks in gold.

The Salem (Mass.) *Gazette* says the United States have sued W. W. LANDER, the former Postmaster of that city, and his bondsmen, for the recovery of the amount of his defalcation, understood to be upward of $6,000.

In deciding to admit Chinese testimony in the San Francisco Police Court, Judge PROONIES held that only the party plaintiff or defendant, or the direct witness, is competent to give testimony.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has decided that a State law, enacted at the last session of the Legislature, authorizing the peremptory challenge of jurors by the Attorney-General is constitutional.

An old lady bought a shroud for her husband in Norwich, Conn., on Monday, remarking that he was not dead yet, or particularly ailing, but she "didn't think she should ever be able to buy it so cheap again."

At the banquet to Ex-Governor SALOMON, in Milwaukee, Governor FAIRCHILD announced that he had resolved to recommend in his next message the enactment of a law making it compulsory upon parents to send their children to school.

The Fort Scott *Monitor* says that a French cultivator of silk in Franklin County, Kansas, is already so well convinced of the success which will attend the enterprise, that he has ordered fifty additional families from France, and they are now on their way to join his settlement.

The Lynchburg *Virginian* suggests that Virginia, through its geographical position, may serve as a bond of union between the West and the North. It says: "Let the West and North compromise their differences on the basis of justice to Virginia, and the Old Dominion will stand as surety for the future peace of the country."

The San Francisco *Alta* shows that there has been a decline of $4,868,706 in the receipt of gold there during the past eleven months, as compared with the same period last year, and a decline of $1,808,468 in the receipt of silver, making a lessened production equal to $6,677,175, or about 17 per cent.

Boston clings to its ruined Coliseum to the last. All its papers announce with great gravity that the lumber which once composed it "has been arranged in orderly files, ready to be carried away." The paper which first made, discovered and proclaimed the important fact had a great "beat" on all its contemporaries of the city Press.

HIRAM POWERS denies that he received $20,000, or anything like that amount, from the State of Louisiana for his statue of WASHINGTON. He adds that he hopes soon to hear that the citizens of New-Orleans have raised the entire subscription for the statue of FRANKLIN, and that he shall not ask for the money until the statue is completed in marble.

Boston capitalists are making an energetic effort to organize an American Steamship Company with a capital of one million dollars, with the intention of purchasing the steamships *Erie* and *Ontario* and putting them in line between Boston and Liverpool. It is understood that the vessels can be had at the recent auction cost, which is about one-third of their estimated value.

The real estate of the late Governor R. F. W. ALLSTON, was sold in Georgetown, S. C., last week, under a decree in equity. Five plantations, containing 4,108 acres, were sold for $42,700. The same plantations cost Governor ALLSTON $222,500. Very large quantities of pine and swamp land at low prices—from eight to twenty-two cents per acre. The terms were one-eighth cash, balance on a credit of one, two and three years.

The Portland (Me.) *Advertiser* tells a story at the expense of a minister who professes to be averse to all study, and who once upon a time preached from the text, "The Wages of Sin is Death." He confounded the words "wages" and "wedges," and gave a very lucid disquisition on the mechanical powers, concluding with the inference that death acted like a wedge in separating the righteous from the wicked.

Mrs. MARY ELLET, of Philadelphia, has presented to the Pennsylvania Historical Society a clock 135 years old. The case was made by her grandfather, who presented it to his young wife. In 1775 it was given to their daughter, Mrs. ELLET's mother, and by her given to Mrs. ELLET in 1801, on the day of her marriage. Mrs. ELLET says that while in her possession it has been a true and valuable time-keeper.

The New-Orleans *Times* remarks that if the citizens of San Francisco, instead of holding meetings and raising funds to oppose further Chinese immigration, would only furnish them with passes over the Pacific Railroad to the cotton fields of the South, they would solve the difficulty in the happiest manner possible to all parties concerned.

Admiral FARRAGUT was attended, during his sickness in Chicago, by Dr. SAMUEL J. JONES, Dr. WM. C. LYMAN, Dr. J. H. RAUCH, Dr. HAYES and Dr. ASCH, the last of General SHERIDAN's staff. Since his arrival in New-York the Admiral has forwarded to Dr. LYMAN a valuable set of catheters, electro-plated with gold, and suitably inclosed and inscribed; to Dr. JONES a full set of test glasses for the eye; to Dr. RAUCH a dressing gown, and to the other physicians appropriate gifts, accompanied in each case by a warm letter and photographs of himself and his wife.

At a late meeting of the San Francisco Academy of Sciences Professor BOLANDER called attention to the fact, recently reported to him on reliable authority, of a marked rise in the waters of Lake Mono since the earthquake period of 1868, and added that the rise had been followed by a freshening of the water, and the total disappearance of the dense clouds of flies which formerly deposited their larvæ on the shores of the lake. Professor WHITNEY stated that there is evidence that Lake Mono was once 600 feet higher than now. He added that Great Salt Lake and Pyramid Lake have also risen greatly within a year or two.

The estate in Florida known as Magnolia, upon the western bank of the St. John's River, has recently been purchased by Dr. SETH ROGERS and OLIVER F. HARRIS, and has been greatly improved, with the intention of affording a pleasant home to visitors from the North who desire to seek restoration to health or a milder climate during the Winter months. The estate comprises about 400 acres, and is situated about twenty-five miles south of Jacksonville, the steamers from New-York *via* Charleston and Savannah landing passengers directly upon the premises. The advantages of Eastern Florida, as a Winter resort, especially for persons suffering from pulmonary complaints, are becoming more widely known and appreciated; and to such persons Magnolia offers superior attractions in its character, not of a hotel, but of a home, where, during the cold months of Winter and the early Spring, the opportunities for boating, riding, walking and other out-door exercise and recreation are uninterrupted, and where the arrangements for domestic comfort are attentively looked after by competent and experienced persons.

The Pittsburg *Gazette* tells an astonishing story of a dance for the prize of a gold ring at a recent ball in that city. A dozen competitors entered for the contest. At the expiration of twenty minutes four took their seats. The rest whirled on, but at the end of an hour only three couples were on the floor. Another hour elapsed, and another couple gave up from sheer exhaustion. The fiddlers played and played, as well as they were able, and the two couples waltzed and waltzed as rapidly as they could. After five hours and three minutes had elapsed one of the ladies fainted, and her partner politely followed her example. Amid feeble cheers from the weary spectators the ring was awarded to the remaining couple, and all the participants were carried home and put under medical treatment.

THE ANNUAL REPORTS.

Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture.

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture is completed. In the opening the Commissioner says the year has been one of vicissitude; of mingled constancy and change; of general fruitfulness and local blight; of genial sun and fructifying rains, with periods of drought and inflictions of destroying tempest and deluging flood. The meteorology of the year has been marked and peculiar, threatening disasters which have been partially averted, and attended with various compensations. The effect of these meteorological changes has been more or less injurious, in proportion to the degree of negligence in culture and crudity in condition of heavy or moist lands. In some instances soils which are naturally of superior excellence, but in inferior mechanical condition, have yielded unprofitable returns. The production of the country might be increased hundreds of millions of dollars by more thorough comminution of soils, by their proper modification and amelioration, and by the draining of saturated or tenacious lands. The loss from want of these agricultural improvements, serious in any season, is exceptionally large the present year. As another result, a wider range is seen in the rate of production per acre, extending from decided success to utter failure. The monetary returns of the harvest have been equally varied with the degree of natural production. The general financial tendency toward a shrinking of values has reduced the prices of abundant crops, and caused a depression which has not been exceeded in the same quarters for years. The wheat farmer, with a full garner, is not joyous over his market returns; while the corn grower, if blest with a full crop, has no cause for despondency. The cotton producer, who has not yet glutted the markets of the world with overproduction, is jubilant over his golden gains. This difference in values and resulting profits, always varying, yet ever observed in some degree, is more strikingly prominent than usual, and teaches the necessity of accurate calculation of the changing proportions of supply and demand, and the importance of variety in farm production, with due regard to a careful equilibrium between the multiform branches of rural industry.

THE WOOL INDUSTRY.

A period of depression has been realized by our woolgrowers during the past four years, which has been shared by all other wool-growing countries, but which has been greatly modified and relieved by the operation of the present tariff, which has prevented the utter prostration of this necessary branch of industry in the present, and assured its rapid recuperation in the future. A sufficient quantity of carpet wools, not produced in this country, has been admitted from abroad at low rates of duty; a sufficiency of most grades of clothing wools has been produced at home and sold at lower prices than when foreign wools were admitted at nominal rates, and an impetus has been given to the production of combing wools, which will not only greatly benefit the textile interest, but improve the quality and quantity of mutton in the markets of the land. Dissatisfied with present receipts and gloomy over future prospects, many farmers have sacrificed a portion of their flocks during the past year. It is estimated that four millions of culls were killed for pelts and tallow. American agriculture, in all its branches, is peculiarly subject to periods of elevation and depression from the impulsive action which stimulates overproduction at one time, followed by panic and abandonment of the temporarily unprofitable pursuit. The wool interest has often suffered, not merely from ordinary causes of fluctuation, but more disastrously still from tariff changes, frequent and extreme as well as unexpected. It is essential to the welfare of this important industry that the present moderate schedule of duties should be continued without modification.

SOUTHERN AGRICULTURE.

The continued high price of cotton has made its culture more profitable than at any former period, and the crop of 1868 has yielded a larger amount of money than that of 1859. The yield of the past year exceeded very slightly the estimate of this Department, which was 2,380,000 bales. The present season has witnessed great activity in this culture, an increase of area cultivated, and more general and generous fertilization, and has also been characterized by drought in the seaboard States, and other causes of diminished production, which have modified the expectations of planters; yet the crop will exceed that of last year, and may reach 2,700,000 bales. It is to be regretted that the tendency is to neglect other crops and concentrate all available labor and capital upon a single product, however profitable. The inevitable result will be more cotton and smaller net returns in money after the purchase of needed supplies, and, as a further result, a slower improvement of neglected lands. This bane of Southern agriculture is still operative, and may cease to exist only when low prices, disaster and despondency shall again arrest the impolitic and irrational course of production. It is gratifying, however, to note the increase of cotton manufactures in the cotton region, their flourishing condition, their large dividends, and the quality of their yarns and fabrics. Operatives are easily obtained, at reasonable wages, becoming readily inured to habits of systematic industry, and rapidly acquiring the requisite skill. At the commencement of the present year there were eighty-six cotton mills reported from Southern States to the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers and Planters, running 225,063 spindles, consuming 31,415,750 pounds. The following are details of returns from the cotton States:

State.	Mills.	Spindles.	Average yarn.	Cotton spun.	Average per spindle.
Virginia	10	36,060	15¾	4,010,000	111.18
North Carolina	17	24,249	10¾	3,537,000	145.85
South Carolina	6	31,588	15¾	4,174,100	132.14
Georgia	20	69,782	12¾	10,864,350	155.70
Alabama	8	25,196	17	2,820,596	112.90
Mississippi	6	8,752	9	1,457,000	166.48
Texas	4	8,528	9½	1,372,104	160.90
Arkansas	2	924	8½	258,400	268.83
Tennessee	10	13,720	10	1,847,200	134.00

The cotton manufactured in the United States in 1860 was 422,704,975 pounds; in 1868, by these returns, 450,000,000 pounds. At the former date the home consumption was twenty per cent. of the crop; it is now forty per cent. As the ratio of consumption shall be further increased, the prosperity of the country and of the cotton section will advance.

The sugar interest is rapidly attaining its former proportions. A disposition is indicated to extend its culture beyond the cane plantations of the Mississippi River to Florida, Southern Georgia and Texas. Fruit culture is gaining a prominence which it never before enjoyed; vineyards of hundreds of acres in extent have been established, and orchards of thousands of acres, with groves of oranges and other tropical fruits. There is evidence of progress also in the use of improved agricultural implements, the employment of fertilizers, and in the mental activity and spirit of inquiry which are moving the rural mind of this section.

THE WHEAT CULTURE.

The wheat interest is at present suffering from one of the periodical seasons of depression which are the inevitable result of exclusive reliance upon a single crop. A good yield was obtained last year, and a still larger result the present season; this fact, in combination with financial causes, has depressed the price to a lower point than has been reached since 1860. The continuous planting of the new lands of the West with wheat is removing westward, year by year, the centre of wheat production, and increasing the distance of transportation, while the railroads, by their combination and advance of tolls to secure dividends upon watered stock, are increasing in equal ratio the cost of freights. Thus are wheat-growers reaping the fruits of their own improvident husbandry, and suffering extortion and loss from the accident of location. A diversification of industry, both agricultural and manufacturing, will render them masters of the situation, and release them from subservience to the railroads and European wheat markets. The pioneer or "skinning" system of culture must be abandoned, at least in the settled States, and capital be used in farm improvements. A judicious investment in draining often pays one hundred per cent. the first year; a single horse-hoeing of growing wheat, as reported to this Department, has doubled the yield and paid a thousand per cent. upon its cost, and improvement in breeds of farm stock yields large dividends upon the investment.

DISEASES OF STOCK.

The numerous epidemics and zymotic diseases by which our cattle are infected demand the intelligent consideration of the General Government and of the several States. Besides the ordinary diseases to which cattle in open pasture are subject, there is much suffering and loss produced by the restraint and unhealthy conditions in which our domestic animals (especially the cow and the horse) are placed, in disregard of their natural habits, and the well known laws of hygiene. Regarding it as the duty of the Government not only to direct the attention of the agricultural community to the want of care of stock and to the general ignorance of appropriate treatment, but also to encourage the establishment of institutions where veterinary medicine and hygiene, in their widest application, may be taught, and a class of practitioners be produced capable of solving the problem, how to preserve domestic animals in good health under conditions not natural to the species,—it is strongly recommended that a division of veterinary surgery in connection with this Department be established.

INCREASED VALUATION OF FARMS.

The following table, showing the increase of the assessed valuation of farms between 1850 and 1860, a period of great agricultural activity and almost unexampled advance in prices of farm lands, points to the folly of expecting to realize wealth from the soil except by its judicious cultivation:

States.	1850.	1860.	Inc. per acre per annum.	Inc. per ct. per annum.
Maine	$12 04	$13 73	$1 69	1.44
New-Hampshire	16 28	18 61	2 33	1.45
Vermont	15 35	22 05	6 70	4.39
Massachusetts	32 50	36 91	4 41	1.31
Rhode Island	30 81	37 50	6 67	2.11
Connecticut	30 50	36 27	5 77	1.82
New-York	29 00	38 30	9 30	3.22
New-Jersey	43 67	60 41	16 47	3.73
Pennsylvania	27 33	38 91	11 58	4.21
Delaware	19 74	31 29	11 55	5.65
Maryland	18 81	30 18	11 37	6.08
Virginia	8 27	11 94	3 67	4.45
North Carolina	3 24	6 03	2 80	8.63
South Carolina	5 08	8 62	3 54	6.93
Georgia	4 19	5 89	1 70	4.02
Florida	3 96	5 62	1 66	4.13
Alabama	5 29	9 20	3 91	7.34
Mississippi	5 21	12 42	7 21	13.83
Louisiana	15 19	22 02	6 83	4.41
Texas	1 43	3 47	2 04	14.29
Arkansas	5 87	9 57	3 70	6.31
Tennessee	5 15	13 12	7 97	15.43
Kentucky	9 14	15 21	6 07	6.63
Missouri	6 49	12 04	5 55	8.55
Illinois	7 15	19 55	12 40	17.33
Indiana	10 66	21 76	11 10	10.41
Ohio	19 93	33 12	13 19	6.64
Michigan	11 83	22 87	11 04	9.33
Wisconsin	9 58	16 61	7 08	7.33
Minnesota	5 60	10 14	4 54	8.13
Iowa	6 08	11 90	5 82	9.54
California	99	5 58	4 59	46.36
Oregon	6 58	7 37	79	1.24
Utah	6 65	14 82	8 17	12.25

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Important Order from Major-General Shaler—Disbandment of an Entire Brigade and Two City Regiments—Transfers and Consolidations to be Made Forthwith.

It has been understood for some time in National Guard circles in this City, that Inspector-General MCQUADE would report adversely to the continuance of two or three of our City regiments, and would suggest to the Commander-in-Chief the expediency of disbanding one of the four brigades of infantry comprising the First Division. Rumors have been flying about the different armories in relation to these anticipated measures of consolidation and disbandment, and steps were taken in two or three notable instances to secure certain changes deemed desirable by the members of leading organizations. The Fourth Brigade seemed the proper one for demolition as a command, and the fact laid a heavy hand upon the movements of those desirous of winning the silver star of a Brigadier. Under these circumstances well-informed National Guardsmen will not be surprised to find that these transfers and disbandments have been ordered to take place immediately, in accordance with orders issued by Governor HOFFMAN, under the provisions of the act passed last Winter by the State Legislature, for the reduction and consolidation of the military forces of the State.

The following are the orders of Major-General SHALER, promulgating the decisions of the Commander-in-Chief and specifying the details of this very important movement:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, N. G. S. N. Y., }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1869. }

GENERAL ORDERS No. 15.—I. In compliance with General Orders No. 17, current series, from General Headquarters, the following disbandments, transfers, consolidations and changes, in the organization of this command, are hereby announced: 1. The Fourth Brigade is disbanded, and the staff officers thereof are rendered supernumerary. 2. The Second and Fourth Regiments Infantry are disbanded, and the officers thereof rendered supernumerary. 3. The First Regiment Infantry, Third Brigade, is transferred to the First Brigade. 4. The Eleventh Regiment Infantry, Fourth Brigade, is transferred to the Second Brigade. 5. The Twenty-second, Sixty-ninth and Seventy-ninth Regiments Infantry, Fourth Brigade, are transferred to the First Brigade. 6. The First Regiment Artillery, Second Brigade, is disbanded as a regimental organization, and the field and staff officers thereof are rendered supernumerary. 7. Batteries B, C and K are constituted independent commands. 8. Batteries A, D, F, G and I are consolidated, their officers rendered supernumerary, and will, until further orders, be known as Battery G, under the temporary command of Captain E. M. LEMOYNE, supernumerary. 9. Battery H is transferred to the First Brigade Cavalry. 10. The battalion Washington Grey Cavalry is consolidated into one troop, its officers rendered supernumerary, and temporarily placed under the command of Lieutenant EFFINGHAM M. VAN BUREN, supernumerary.

II. In the disbandment of the Second and Fourth Regiments Infantry, (with which the commanding officers of the First and Fourth Brigades are respectively charged,) the detailed instructions contained in General Orders No. 14, series of 1868, from General Headquarters, will be strictly complied with, and particular attention is called to paragraphs 12 and 23 of that order.

III. Upon the receipt of this order, the commanding officers of the several organizations above transferred will immediately report, in person, to the commanding officers of the brigades to which they are transferred.

IV. The commanding officers of Batteries B, C and K, will report, in person, to these Headquarters immediately, for instructions.

V. Batteries A, D, F, G and I, will under the command of their respective officers, assemble at the armory of the First Regiment Artillery, at 8 o'clock P. M., on the 27th instant, for inspection by the Division Inspector, and consolidation, under the supervision of Colonel D. W. TELLER, supernumerary. The provisions of paragraph 3 of General Order No. 17, current series, will be strictly observed, and as soon as the consolidation is effected, the officer designated to command will report to these headquarters for instructions.

VI. The commanding officer of Battery H, (to be known, until further orders, as Troop H, will, upon the receipt of this order, forthwith report to the commanding officer of brigade cavalry, under whose direction he will proceed at once to reorganize his command as a troop of cavalry.

VII. The battalion Washington Grey Cavalry will assemble under the command of its officers, for inspection and consolidation, at its armory, at 8 o'clock P. M., on the 27th instant. The consolidation will be effected under the direction of the commanding officer First Brigade Cavalry, and the command will, until further orders, be known as the Troop Washington Grey Cavalry.

VIII. The attention of all officers rendered supernumerary by this order is directed to section 46, Military Code.

IX. All the books of record and reference, papers, documents, &c., the property of the State of New-York, pertaining to the headquarters of brigades, regiments and battalions, and to the companies disbanded or discontinued in accordance with this order, and the headquarter flag of the Fourth Brigade, will be forwarded to these headquarters by the respective commanding officers for transmission to General Headquarters.

X. All muster-out rolls, reports and papers which are required to be forwarded to General Headquarters, will be sent through the intermediate channels of communication.

XI. The attention of the members of the organizations disbanded by this order is called to paragraph XV. of General Orders No. 14, series of 1868.

XII. The brigade commanders of the First and Second Brigades Infantry and First Brigade Cavalry, will, upon the completion of the changes herein ordered, make report thereof in writing to these headquarters.

XIII. The muster rolls required in effecting the disbandments and consolidations above specified, will be furnished on application to these headquarters.

By order of
Major-General ALEXANDER SHALER.
JOHN FOWLER, Colonel, A. A. G., and Chief of Staff.
Official: CARL JANSSEN, Major and A. D. C.

Release of Two United States Prisoners.

The portals of Ludlow-street Jail opened yesterday to give egress to two United States prisoners, held in confinement for fifteen and seventeen months respectively. The captives, named ABIJAH RICHARDSON and HENRY JENNESS, were concerned in the well-known Fullerton conspiracy, and were indicted during Ex-District-Attorney COURTNEY's administration, upon alleged subornation of perjury in having produced false affidavits concerning Collector BAILEY. The recommendation for their release was made by the latter gentleman and was acquiesced in by Judge PIERREPONT. Both prisoners were discharged on their own recognizances, to appear when wanted.

Ninth Assembly District Union Republican Association.

The Ninth Assembly District Union Republican Association held a special meeting last evening at Bleecker Buildings, at which Mr. GEORGE STARR presided. Mr. NORMAN STRATTON stated the object of the meeting to be to take measures for bringing to the notice of the Republicans of the district the fact that the enrollment under the new organization of the party would take place this and to-morrow evenings. For this purpose a committee of fifteen was appointed to prepare and distribute circulars, with power also to publish a notice of the enrollment in the TIMES, *Tribune* and *Sun*. The meeting then adjourned.

Facts for German Readers.

Mr. FREDERICK SCHUENEMANN-POTT, a well-known German-American lecturer, of Philadelphia, addressed the Turnverein of this City on "Women and Christianity," at their hall, No. 27 Orchard-street, on Monday evening, and on "Ancient and Modern Views of the World," at No. 102 Prince-street, on Tuesday evening.

Dr. SCHOEPPE has written a letter from Carlisle, Penn., to the German Legal Aid Society of this City, thanking them for their support. He states that he did not aim at a pardon disgracing him for lifetime, but at a new trial, to be enabled to prove his innocence. A German of Williamsburg has contributed $200 for defraying the expenses of the Schoeppe trial.

The report of the Ladies' Aid Society for the erection of the German Hospital of this City, opened Sept. 12 last, shows that during a nine years' existence the Society collected in all $2,-795 85. The Society will continue under a new charter and name, their objects being now to provide poor sick persons with medical treatment in the hospital, and to collect money for the completion of the building, by adding another wing to it.

LAWYERS LITIGANT.

Purchasing Stocks by Attorney—Alleged Misrepresentations—Heavy Damages Claimed by General Rush C. Hawkins from George Bliss, Jr.

An interesting action is on trial in the Superior Court, Trial Term, Part I., before Judge MONELL and a jury, in which General RUSH C. HAWKINS seeks to recover heavy damages from GEORGE BLISS, Jr., for alleged misrepresentation in the purchase of stock. The complaint alleges that in March, 1864, the defendant represented to plaintiff that he had a good investment in stocks, by which from fifteen to seventeen per cent. could be made; that it was the Wyoming Valley Railroad and Coal Company; that he was the counsel and legal adviser of the Company, and knew all its affairs; that it was in a good financial condition, and that the stock was good stock to hold. Plaintiff relying on those representations, intrusted the defendant with discretionary authority to direct a purchase on plaintiff's account, and defendant did direct such purchase to the amount of [illegible]; that all the material representations were false, and defendant deceived plaintiff, and acted toward him fraudulently and in bad faith. As soon as the stock was purchased, it immediately began to decline, and went down until plaintiff was obliged to sell at a heavy loss, for which he claims damages to the amount of $45,000. The defendant denies all the allegations, alleging that he merely expressed an opinion in relation to the condition of the Company and the value of the stock as an investment. The actual decrease in value is understood to have been about $28,000, with interest added, and in anticipation of long delay, the damages have been fixed at the high figure named in the complaint. After opening the case to the jury, counsel for plaintiff introduced the examination of the defendant taken before trial. On that examination defendant testified that he has known the plaintiff since 1857, as one lawyer knows another; in the Spring of 1864 was associated with him on the Committee on Arms and Trophies in the Sanitary Fair; at that time was counsel to the Wyoming Valley Coal and Railroad Company, and had been such for a few months previous; had not at that time examined the defendant's title to their lands; had not seen their lands, and had not examined their books with care. Subsequently correcting himself the defendant testified that he had examined the title as early as January, 1864, or early in February, that is, he examined all the acts of Pennsylvania relating to the Company so far as he could find them, certified copies of the Record of Pennsylvania and the opinion of two Pennsylvania counsel, one being Judge WOODWARD; examined the ledger, the day book, the minute book and another book, the contents of which he does not remember; before he had a conversation with the plaintiff his impression is that he (defendant) was not a stockholder; cannot fix the time definitely when he did become a stockholder; what he did purchase was at the rate of 102 to 105; part of this stock he held eight months, and the balance over a year; cannot remember the indebtedness of the Company at the time he had the conversation with the plaintiff; at that time he had ascertained something as to what the original capital of the Company amounted to, and had also ascertained as to its productions, by examination of the weekly reports from the mines; had endeavored to inform himself fully as to its financial position; has learned nothing since that he did not know then as to the financial position of the Company and the value of its stock; some of the facts tending to show the Company in a good financial condition were, that it owned a mine producing a large amount of coal daily; that it owned a large amount of other real estate in and near Scranton, which was then valuable and increasing in value daily; the price of coal was then such as to pay a good profit, and the Company was about to commence the business of delivering its own coal at New-York and Elizabeth, instead of selling at the mines, the price of coal rising constantly. The defendant continued at great length to testify that, in all his conversations with the plaintiff, he, defendant, disclosed all that was within his knowledge in relation to the Company; that he disclosed to him also, that his own purchases were to be made on the faith of a purchase to be completed by the Company of an adjoining mine; that such purchase was made, and he so advised the plaintiff immediately, the result being a purchase by plaintiff and by himself; that the decline in the stock was due to the decline in the price of coal, actual and prospective, and the development of the annoyances and delay, caused by the Lackawanna Coal Company, in bringing the coal to market, as the Company had to bring its coal over the Lackawanna Company's road.

The plaintiff testified that the defendant introduced the subject to him at the Sanitary Fair, saying at the same time: "You who have been in the field have not had the same opportunities to make money as we who remained at home." He then recommended to him this stock, saying there was a profit of from ten to seventeen per cent., and that a broker's firm in Wall-street—JEROME, RIGGS & Co.—had taken an option, or had made a contract to take an option on a large portion of the stock, the result of which was that HAWKINS gave BLISS an order to be delivered to his brokers for the purchase of 1,000 shares. The witness admitted that he had never charged BLISS with fraud face to face, but had done so to other parties. The case still on.

POLICE TRIALS.

Complaint Against Captain Walsh—Serious Charges Against the Police Force by Mr. Bergh—A Drunken Sergeant Before the Board.

Commissioner BRENNAN yesterday investigated a large number of charges against members of the Police force. Some of the cases developed matters of interest to the public, and in one instance another and more serious complaint was evolved from an investigation.

PATRICK O'BRIEN, of the Second Precinct, was arraigned for violation of the rules in leaving his post and going into the Station House and going to bed. The evidence was so far conclusive that this serious but apparently inexplicable offence had been committed, that the case was referred to the Board.

Sergeant HENRY HUTCHINSON, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, was tried on a charge of improper conduct, which was contained in the affidavit of RICHARD FINNEN, of No. 48 Fulton-street. This document declares that FINNEN was private watchman at the Fulton Bank, and that on the night of the 1st inst. he saw a woman on the stoop of the bank. He went up to her to see who she was, when she screamed out, and just then a man stepped up and struck him with his fist, saying he was a policeman and would arrest FINNEN. The latter asked for his number, when the man said he was a Sergeant and had no number. The janitor coming out and telling the Sergeant, the latter released FINNEN, who then asked where he belonged, and he said the Second Precinct, but FINNEN said this was not so, when the Sergeant said he was JOHN SMITH, of the Sixth Precinct, and on making inquiring he found no such person, and after some trouble discovered that his assailant was HUTCHINSON, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct. This case was being heard when Sergeant WILLIAM B. FARRELL, of the Second Precinct, volunteered to conduct the defence of HUTCHINSON, but so soon made plain the fact that he was grossly intoxicated that Commissioner BRENNAN ordered a charge made against him also, and both cases were referred to the Board.

The event of the session, however, was the trial of Captain EDWARD WALSH, of the Fourteenth Precinct, on a complaint made by Mr. HENRY BERGH, which was founded on the following facts: Nov. 27, Mr. BERGH and Mr. CAMPBELL found in Broadway a horse attached to a sand cart with a large running ulcer on his back. They caused the horse to be taken from the cart and the harness removed, after which Mr. BERGH called up Patrolman JAMES HUNTER, of the Fourteenth Precinct, and desired him to take charge of the case. When the officer first saw the animal he was feeding from a nose bag with no harness on but a head-stall, but Messrs. BERGH and CAMPBELL pointing out a man as having been driving it, he said he would make the arrest if they would go to the Station House and make the complaint. CAMPBELL did go, and HUNTER took the driver and horse. When CAMPBELL, HUNTER and the driver were before Captain WALSH, at the Spring-street Station House, and the facts had been stated, WALSH asked CAMPBELL to go to the Police Court and make the complaint. But that gentleman positively refusing as he had other business on hand, Captain WALSH discharged the prisoner. Upon these facts Mr. BERGH claimed that Captain WALSH had been guilty of misconduct, and the latter claimed that he could not send the driver to Court unless CAMPBELL went as the complainant, because the officer had seen no other cruelty practiced upon the horse than feeding him out of a nose bag. The horse had indeed a large ulcer, but the officer had not seen him worked, and was not a competent complainant in the case. Mr. BERGH improved the occasion to make an extended address, urging the claims of his Society to the coöperation of the Police, but branched off to state some very serious charges against the force. He declared that almost every night he saw members of the force in full uniform on the streets, drunk or embracing prostitutes. He particularized one case of a roundsman whom he saw in the upper Bowery on the night of the great storm, outrageously drunk, and afterward had seen in open day go into a Broadway rum shop. Judge BOSWORTH, who had replaced Mr. BRENNAN in the chair, desired Mr. BERGH whenever he came upon such cases to report them immediately to the Police Commissioners, and thereby materially assist in ridding the force of such demoralizing elements. Judge BOSWORTH thought Mr. BERGH owed it to the community to do thus much for their protection. A protracted and spicy discussion of the points of law involved in the duty of policemen in enforcing the law respecting cruelty to animals here ensued between Mr. BERGH and Judge BOSWORTH, in which the latter stated that legally and technically a policeman had no right to arrest for a misdemeanor when he does not witness the act which constitutes the offence, and in all other cases the remedy is in application to a Police Magistrate for a warrant. Sometimes the officer is compelled by circumstances to transgress the letter of the law, but in all such cases he must take the consequence. Judge BOSWORTH intimated that Captain WALSH had acted properly, but assured Mr. BERGH that if any policeman witnessing palpable acts of cruelty to animals should refuse to prosecute, he would be punished by the Commissioners.

THE SPANISH GUNBOATS.

The Preparations for Departure Nearly Completed—The Sailing Order.

All the hands have been engaged for the Spanish gunboats, and nothing now remains but to get them on board to help make the vessels ready for sea. The chief engineers and their assistants joined the several vessels, examined the engines and got up steam, which will be kept up all night to prevent the frost from interfering with the machinery. The firemen signed articles at GENTZ & RYBERG's, No. 89 South-street, yesterday, and go on board their craft at 7 o'clock this morning. As a great many of them may back out at the last moment we do not publish the list until a correct one can be obtained, after the muster on board the flotilla to-day. The four pilots, or sailing masters, Captains J. HOXIE, MARSTON, HENRY SHERWOOD and EZEKIAH SHERWOOD, reported for duty yesterday afternoon, and superintended the final preparations for sea. The duebills are all made out for the men and will be handed to them this morning. They are payable three days after the departure of the fleet. The chief engineers will receive an order for a month's advance, $97 90 in gold, and $17 as mess money, payable by Mr. DELAMATER three days after sailing. The notes of the men will be paid by the ship agents, No. 89 South-street, after the same lapse of time.

A few days ago Collector GRINNELL received eighteen different certificates of transfer of the Spanish gunboats from No. 1 to No. 18. The Collector had them examined, and certified on the face of each that he had visited and identified them. No obstacle to the flotilla's departure will be offered by Mr. GRINNELL. Mr. HOPPER, Superintendent of the Coastwise Department, identified the vessels yesterday morning as those to which the certificates applied. As vessels of war, therefore, the gunboats require no clearance, and it is expected will leave this port to-day. Delay, however, is possible, but strong efforts will be made to get them down to the Lower Bay before nightfall. The order of sailing specifies that the fleet shall be divided into four squadrons, each under control of a pilot. One of these sailing masters will be on board of the *Pizarro*, the Fleet Commander's ship, another on No. 1 gunboat, one on No. 7, and the fourth pilot will sail in No. 14. Each of these sailing officers will thus command five boats, subject, of course, to Fleet Commander CASANAGO. Seven o'clock this morning was the hour appointed for departure.

A PUBLIC LOSS.

Resignation of Elisha Kingsland as Chief Engineer of the Fire Department—Resolutions of the Fire Commissioners.

ELISHA KINGSLAND, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, yesterday sent the following letter to the Commissioners:

METROPOLITAN FIRE DEPARTMENT, }
OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1869. }
Board of Commissioners Metropolitan Fire Department:

GENTLEMEN: Suffering from the recurrence of a severe attack of lumbago, I am advised by my physician that a retirement from the severe duties of my position is indispensably necessary for my recovery. I beg leave, therefore, to tender my resignation as Chief Engineer, to take effect from Jan. 1, 1870, and request that leave of absence be granted me until that time. In severing my connection with the Department, I desire to tender my thanks to the Board for the confidence so long reposed in me, and the many favors received at their hands. In taking leave of the officers and men, I must express the deep regret I feel in parting from so noble a body of men; and the memory of so many hours of toil mingled with so much of pleasure will ever be regarded as the most happy period of my life. I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELISHA KINGSLAND, Chief Engineer.

This letter having been read at the meeting of the Commissioners held yesterday, Mr. T. BAILEY MEYERS offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in accepting the resignation of ELISHA KINGSLAND as Chief Engineer of the Department, the Board desire to express their sense of his integrity and fidelity, and of the value of his services to the public in assuming that position at the first organization of the paid Department in its darkest hour, before its superior advantages had been tested, and when opposed by many of those with whom he had been associated in the volunteer Department.

Resolved, That it is their earnest desire that he may recover his health, and receive such employment, attended by less exposure, as may afford an opportunity for the exercise of those qualifications for usefulness which he possesses.

Chief KINGSLAND retires after a fire service continuous from his boyhood, during all of which he has maintained a high character for efficiency. It was mainly by his efforts and intelligent direction that the new paid Department became a success and so rapidly gained the public confidence.

Board of City Canvassers—Ledwith Elected by a Large Majority.

This Board met at 11 A. M. yesterday, Mr. HARDY in the Chair.

Protests were received from JOSEPH MCGUIRE against canvassing the votes for Civil Justice in the Fourth, Fourteenth and Sixteenth Districts of the Twenty-second Ward, and from HENRY MURRAY against canvassing the vote for Police Justice in the First District of the Twenty-second Ward.

The protests were referred to the Committee on Protests.

The Board then proceeded with the canvass, and concluded it, but adjourned to 1 P. M. to-day in order to allow of corrections to be made.

It was announced that the Committee on Protests would meet at 11 A. M. to-day.

In the Eighteenth Judicial District, comprising the Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards, Mr. LEDWITH, candidate for the office of Police Justice, received in the Sixteenth Ward 2,982 votes, and in the Eighteenth Ward 3,760; while his opponent, Mr. JOHN HARDY received in the Sixteenth Ward 1,288 votes, and in the Twentieth Ward 4,417. This gives Mr. LEDWITH a majority of 1,037 votes.

"The Coroners' Man" in Court.

Dr. WILLIAM SHINE, of the Coroners' Office, was arraigned before Justice KELLY, at the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday afternoon, on a charge of threatening to shoot Mr. SAMUEL W. BALDWIN, an old and much-respected reporter. Dr. SHINE waived an examination, and gave bail in the sum of $500 to answer the complaint at the Court of General Sessions. WILLIAM HARRINGTON, of No. 3 Washington-street, gave the required bonds for the doctor's reappearance.

The Proposed Insane Asylum on Ward's Island.

A Committee of the Board of Emigration advertised on the 1st instant for plans for an asylum for the insane, to be erected on Ward's Island—said plans to be submitted on or before the 15th (yesterday)—and the architect of the successful plan to receive $1,000 therefor. Owing to the short time allowed, or for some other cause, no architect saw fit to trouble himself about the matter, and up to yesterday noon no plan had been submitted. Mr. C. ARTHUR TOTTEN notified the Committee that he was at work on a plan which he would be ready to submit at the next regular meeting of the Board on Saturday evening of this week. The estimated cost of the asylum, according to Mr. TOTTEN's plan, is $225,000. It is probable that at the next meeting of the Board the time for submitting plans will be extended, and all plans submitted before that meeting will be entertained.

The Approach of Jupiter and the Moon.

On Tuesday evening, at 9 o'clock, the planet Jupiter appeared a short distance north-northeast of our satellite. The nearest distance was attained about 1:46 o'clock on Wednesday morning, being a little more than four degrees, or eight times the diameter of the moon. From March to November inclusive, a lesser distance at each conjunction will separate these two orbs. On May 15, 1871, at 10:04 P. M., an occultation will occur south of north latitude 37°.

Meeting of the Sixth Army Corps Society.

The Society of the Sixth Army Corps, which was formed last Summer in this City, met yesterday at the Seventh Regiment Armory, and organized itself into a permanent body, Major-General H. G. WRIGHT presided as temporary Chairman. General JOHN COCHRANE read a Constitution and By-laws, which a committee had prepared beforehand, and they were adopted unanimously. The Constitution provides that all honorably discharged officers and soldiers of the old corps may become members of the Society, the object of which shall be to perpetuate the friendships and cherish the memories of the field and camp.

The following permanent officers were then elected without dissent: President, Major-General W. B. FRANKLIN; Vice-President, First Division, Major-General H. G. WRIGHT; Second Division, Major-General G. W. GETTY; Third Division, Major-General JOHN NEWTON; Recording Secretary, Brigadier-General J. C. JACKSON; Corresponding Secretary, Major MCMASTERS; Treasurer, Colonel TRUESDELL. It was voted that the first annual gathering of the Society be held on the 8th of April next at Philadelphia. Among those present were Major-General SHALER, General NEIL, Colonel NEVINS, Colonel SMITH, Colonel MONTGOMERY, Major BROWN, and a number of private soldiers. The initiation fee was fixed at $1, and the annual dues at $2.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Meeting of the Commissioners—The Magazine in the State Arsenal—More Dealers in Combustible Kerosene—Complaints Against District Engineers for Losing a Building.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Fire Commissioners yesterday, General SHALER in the chair, Commissioners MCLEAN and WILSON, the Committee on inspection of the new magazine in the State Arsenal, corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, reported the following:

Resolved, That the magazine in the State Arsenal, corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, is approved as to construction, excepting that a sprinkler or water pipe should be carried along the ceiling so as to throw water in all parts of the magazine in case it should become necessary.

This resolution was adopted.

The same Commissioners, as the Committee on Combustibles reported the following additional dealers of having kerosene oil below the standard test: Frederick Kruse, Broadway, between One Hundred and Ninth and One Hundred and Tenth streets; Kilgan King, No. 57 First-avenue; Charles Gusen, No. 410 Fifth-street; John Keller, No. 334 Fifth-street; John Albert, No. 316 Sixth-street; Keller Reas, No. 410 Sixth-street; Frederick Prell, No. 524 Sixth-street; Henry Schufer, No. 330 Sixth-street.

The usual order was made for the enforcement of the legal penalties against them.

The Treasurer was ordered to pay sundry bills against the Department, amounting in the aggregate to $684 27.

Complaints having been made by officers of insurance companies that the Excelsior Iron Works were destroyed by fire Sunday night in consequence of mismanagement of the engines by District Engineers RHODES, SHAY and MACKEY, the Commissioners have ordered an investigation. Some testimony was taken yesterday. MARTIN L. CROWELL, President of the Irving Insurance Company, and Chairman of the Fire Insurance Patrol Committee, was the principal witness examined. The chief ground urged as evidence of the incompetency of the engineers is the fact that the building was 150 feet front and only thirty deep, so that all parts of it were easily accessible; and, moreover, that the contents were not unusually combustible.

THE PETROLEUM TRADE.

Proceedings of the National Convention Yesterday—Forty-six Degrees to be the Standard of Merchantable Oil—Debate on the Question of Weight and Measurement—Final Adjournment.

The National Convention of Petroleum Refiners continued its sessions yesterday, at the Merchants' Exchange, in Pine-street. At the morning session, Mr. FLAGLER, from the Cleveland delegation, said that since the adjournment yesterday, and in view of the differences of opinion existing among members of the Convention with regard to the question of fixing a standard of specific gravity for merchantable oils, the representatives of the trade at various points had agreed upon a certain system which, if adopted by the Convention, would, in his opinion, do away with the necessity of discussing the question of specific gravity at any further length. He had embodied the ideas of the representatives in a resolution, which he now offered as a compromise, hoping that it would meet with the approval of the Convention. Mr. FLAGLER then read his resolution, which was adopted as follows:

Resolved, That the standard gravity of crude petroleum in its natural state shall be 46 degrees, and on and after Jan. 1, 1870, all contracts shall be made at and between 44 and 48 degrees gravity. That any such oil bearing a gravity above 48 degrees is not merchantable, and will not be received by the purchaser, except in case of specified agreement as to the reduction beyond that which is provided for on oil up to 48 degrees. If the seller wishes to deliver crude oil of a gravity lighter than 46 degrees, and not over 48 degrees, he shall make a deduction of 3½ per cent. on the price paid per barrel or gallon for each degree or part of a degree above 46 degrees; and, in the same manner, if the seller shall deliver pure oil not adulterated below 46 degrees, and not below 44 degrees gravity, then the buyer shall allow the seller the same amount (3½ per cent.) upon each and every degree.

Mr. FORSYTH, of Pittsburg, then offered the following:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to have made accurate instruments for testing crude oil, and have them sent to the different petroleum associations throughout the country, and that they shall be considered and accepted as the standard instruments.

The resolution was adopted, and the Chair appointed Messrs. FLAGLER, of Cleveland, and Dr. EGBERT and Mr. WICKS, of New-York.

Mr. L. J. LIVINGSTON said the delegation from Pittsburg had come here with instructions to direct the attention of the Convention to the question whether it is not desirable to adopt the system of selling petroleum hereafter by weight instead of by gauge. He hoped the question would now be taken up for consideration.

The President, Mr. B. W. MORGAN, then called Mr. WICKS, of New-York, (Vice-President,) to the chair, and offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That from and after the 1st day of January, 1870, we will not sell oil, except by actual weight and tare, and that a committee be appointed to meet the exporters and arrange the mode and number of pounds per gallon of refined oil.

Mr. MORGAN proceeded to speak in support of this resolution. The refiners in Pittsburg had, he said, experimented largely in this matter, and had arrived at the conclusion that the only true method of buying and selling was by weight, and they had determined to buy by weight hereafter. The system of gauging now carried on was, in his opinion, all wrong. He then gave an account of the experiments he had made in this respect on packages (barrels) that were allowed to be kept in warehouse for five weeks, and similar ones that were kept in his drying room. The former gained one pound tare, each, on an average, and the latter lost one-half pound each, demonstrating that the refiner was paying to the producer on every package more than he was entitled to pay. He thought, too, that the weight system was preferable on the score of economy, as it did away with the trouble and expense of removing the bungs for gauging purposes. The adoption of this new system would tend to break up the small establishments, where the swindling was mostly done.

Mr. FLAGLER, of Cleveland, asked how Mr. MORGAN wished to be understood when he declared the gauging system to be wrong?

Mr. MORGAN replied the wrong consisted in the results it produced. In Pittsburg they had gone to the trouble of measuring the contents of barrels after they had been regularly gauged, and never had they found the actual measurement in United States standard measures to agree with the inspector's gauge marks.

Mr. FLAGLER said that the same thing might be said of the grain trade, where weighing is universally adopted as the means of ascertaining the contents of a car or a package of any size. He had had experience in this respect, and he spoke knowingly. Let a car loaded with grain be weighed in Chicago and then again in Cleveland, for instance, and the probability is that the results given will not agree. There were, at times, undoubtedly errors in gauging, but he was not at all satisfied that changing this system to that of weighing would remedy them. If dealers desired to cheat the refiner they could do it as well by one means as by another. The general tendency in carelessly made barrels was to let the contents overrun the purported capacity. On the score of economy spoken of by Mr. MORGAN, he could not see how a change to the weight system was to be beneficial. The barrels had to be brought to the scales in every case, not the scale to the barrels. This involved expense. Whereas, a man with a gauging rod could go over 500, 1,000, or 5,000 barrels at a much less cost of time and labor than would be required in the former case. Another consideration, he thought, should be mentioned. In Europe the importers buy from American dealers by measurement, and sell again by weight. This necessitated a deal of calculation, and was a burden which, he thought, should not be saddled on our dealers. It was troublesome and unnecessary.

Mr. DOWNER, of Boston, said this subject, though new to the Convention, was not new to the trade. The matter had often been broached before. In the meetings of the trade in Boston, and elsewhere, it had often come up for discussion, but no result had ever been arrived at. The adherents of each system were firm in their conviction, and he did not think a single convert had been made to either side. If this Convention were to decide the question either way, there would still be a minority that would pursue a different course, and they might organize by themselves to carry out their peculiar views. Then again the question would come up, what precise weight should be counted as the standard equivalent to a gallon of oil? Some say six pounds eight ounces, others say six pounds ten ounces, and the differences on this point would not be easily reconciled. He thought the whole discussion of this matter unprofitable rather than otherwise.

Mr. LIVINGSTON, of Pittsburg, said that twenty-five gallon measures, having a precisely equal capacity, could not be found in this City. The scale, in his opinion, was the only true means whereby justice could be done to all parties.

Mr. FLAGLER asked why could not a gauging rod give results as correctly as FAIRBANKS' weight scales? It was surely easier to make a straight rod, and graduate it properly, than to construct a difficult piece of machinery like a scales. As yet, he had heard no argument calculated to induce him to give his adhesion to the change proposed by the resolution.

Mr. CLARKE, of Cleveland, said he did not see the use of discussing the matter at all. According to their own admission the Pittsburg refiners were determined to adopt the weight system after the 1st of January next, no matter what the decision of this Convention.

Mr. FLAGLER hoped the Pittsburg dealers would at least have the justice to declare that the proposed change they had inaugurated was not brought about by any complaints received from European importers. He was confident there were none so received. He did not like the idea which had been thrown out as to breaking down the small refineries by the method proposed. As a Convention of the general trade they were in duty bound to protect the forty-barrel-man as well as the 500-barrel man.

Mr. MORGAN explained that his remarks on this point were intended to refer only to the small refineries where dishonesty was practiced—those refineries who mark their packages as containing forty-six gallons, when in reality they contain only forty-five.

Mr. MERRILL, of Boston, thought the weight system, if adopted, would simplify the business throughout the world. It was now in vogue in Europe altogether.

At the afternoon session Mr. FLAGLER asked to have an intimation from the Pittsburg delegation as to whether the dealers in that city would abide by the resolution fixing the standard of gravity adopted this morning, even though the resolution as to selling by weight should not be approved by the Convention. The Pittsburg delegation replied affirmatively.

Mr. WICKS, of New-York, thought the dealers here would unanimously comply with the terms of the resolution.

Mr. FLAGLER thought no good result would be obtained by a further discussion of the proposition to adopt the weight system. Pittsburg was determined to follow that system in any event, and he was willing the trade there should give it a fair trial. He moved, therefore, that all further discussion of this question be postponed till a future day.

Mr. WICKS, of New-York, briefly addressed the Convention in opposition to the proposed change, after which the question was taken on postponing the discussion, and it was carried in the affirmative. The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

CITY MISSIONS.

Forty-Third Annual Meeting of the City Mission and Tract Society—Interesting Reports.

The New-York City Mission and Tract Society held its forty-third annual meeting yesterday at 3:30 P. M., at No. 30 Bible House, Rev. THOS. DEWITT presiding. The Treasurer's report showed that $48,683 76 have been received and $46,245 15 disbursed during the past year. Of the special fund for building stations and chapels, $21,158 60 were received and expended.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year, together with an Executive Committee of eighteen and a Board of Directors consisting of fifty members:

Rev. Thos. DeWitt, D. D., President; A. R. Wetmore, Vice-President; Lewis E. Jackson, Corresponding Secretary; David D. Terry, Recording Secretary; Morris K. Jesup, Treasurer; Lewis E. Jackson, Assistant Treasurer; and Rev. George J. Mingins, Superintendent of Missions.

The work of the year is succinctly stated in the Director's report as follows:

Mission stations, 10; missionaries, 40; missionary visits, 109,599; tracts distributed, 1,175,000; voluntary visitors, 311; Bibles given, 469; Testaments given, 606; volumes loaned, 4,375; children led to Sabbath schools, 1,598; children led to day schools, 4,123; persons induced to join Bible classes, 383; persons persuaded to attend church and mission, 16,034; temperance pledges, 2,021; religious meetings, 3,313; backsliders reclaimed, 225; persons united with churches, 410; 2,500 prayer meetings, gross attendance, 76,972; 1,218 preaching services, gross attendance, 74,615; 42 open-air services, gross attendance, 27,709; 26 meetings for friendless girls, gross attendance, 1,300; 2,182 families and 6,500 persons aided, and contributions given, $6,311 49.

Resolutions were reported from the Executive Committee, which provided that the "Christian ordinances" be administered at the different mission stations, with a view to establishing a sort of permanent church at each. This met with opposition on account of the different methods of administering certain of these ordinances in the different churches, and Rev. J. R. KENDRICK said that the plan, if adopted, would probably lead to the separation of the Baptists from the Society. After considerable discussion, however, the resolutions were adopted and the meeting closed with devotional exercises.

Board of Education—Finances—The Public Schools—A Teacher Removed.

At the meeting of the Board last evening, a resolution was adopted closing the evening schools on Christmas Eve. A resolution of the Finance Committee was adopted ordering a requisition upon the Comptroller for $300,000, the balance of the Education Fund for the year 1869. The same Committee reported in favor of the payment of $34 to WM. DOYLE, in compensation for injuries received by him from the falling of the ceiling of the room when he was present as a pupil. The report was adopted.

HUGH DUFFY, Principal of Grammar School No. 29, was removed by resolution from his position for neglect of duty. The Committee on Sites reported in favor of authorizing the Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward to establish a new primary school in said ward between Fiftieth-street on the north, Forty-third-street on the south, Third-avenue on the west and First-avenue on the east. A resolution was adopted closing the public schools on Monday, the 3d of January, 1870. Mr. GROSS, from the Committee on By-laws, presented a lengthy report containing many amendments to the by-laws. The report was adopted without opposition. The Board then adjourned to Dec. 29, 5 P. M.

The Board of Health and Explosive Oils.

The weekly report submitted yesterday to the Board of Health, of explosive oils tested, gives the following result:

Oils Below Legal Standard by Both Tests.—Theodore Fincker, No. 127 Spring-street; C. H. Martin, No. 139 Spring street; Daniel Verdenhalven, No. 142 Spring-street; R. C. Kaysser, No. 62 William-street; liquid gas procured from premises of Mrs. Gallagher, No. 117 Charles-street; J. D. Rapelyea, corner Greenwich-avenue and Twelfth-street; J. W. Ufer, No. 24 Spring-street.

Oils Below Standard by Flashing Test Only.—Henry Bullenkamp, No. 74 Spring-street; J. Biermann, No. 92 Greene-street; Henry Jaeger, No. 157 Spring-street; Geo. Diersing, No. 164 Spring-street.

Oil Complying with Both Tests.—Dietrich Block, No. 177 Spring-street.

In presenting the report Dr. HARRIS, calling special attention to two cases, says:

"The oil which exploded in the saloon at No. 25 Bowery was pure naphtha, giving off explosive vapor at freezing point and burning continuously at 62° Fahrenheit. The store that supplied that oil also supplies a great number of families in the tenements of the Fourteenth Ward. I would respectfully ask the Board to give to some officer power to restrain the sale of all such naphthous oil as may be found at said store, if the Board can, under any law delegate such power or give it by order to any of its own officers. An oil that will burn at 48° below the lowest standard of safety, is perilous stuff for the poor people in the tenement houses. The second instance of special importance this week is that in Charles-street where absolute benzine or simple naphtha was in use under the deceptive name of the 'Non-explosive Liquid Gas.' The retailer of that stuff probably did not know how dangerously explosive his famous oil was, but the manufacturer knew all about it, and for his own legal protection, took care to make out his bills of sale for 'oil for cleaning purposes only.' Yet the retailer's ignorance and the manufacturer's receipts became the causes of that horrible burning of a mother."

Dr. HARRIS recommends more stringent laws in regard to the subject.

Alleged Cruelty at Sea.

MOSES JACOBSON, Captain of the American schooner *Speculator*, was held to bail by United States Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, on a charge of having beaten and ill-fed JOHN SMITH, one of his seamen, on the 3d of last month, in the harbor of Portabello, without provocation.

Smallpox in New-York and Brooklyn—Congress to be Petitioned by the Board of Health.

Yesterday at the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Health, Dr. STONE presented the following preamble and resolutions which were adopted:

Whereas, During the present year, the Metropolitan Sanitary District has been twice invaded by the smallpox in an epidemic form, and which disease has been traced to the immigrants who have arrived at the Port of New-York, whereby the great Cities of New-York and Brooklyn have been exposed to much sickness and death, and the Board of Health has been put to much labor and expense in suppressing this disease, and preventing its extension to the country at large;

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States be informed of the great danger of smallpox infection, which is due to the emigrants, and be requested in case any measures should be adopted for regulating emigration, to require that every emigrant before embarking for the United States, shall present the commander of the vessel in which he proposes to take passage, a certificate of vaccination.

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolutions, signed by the President, with the seal of the Board attached, be sent to the Secretary of State, Washington, with the request that he would lay the same before the appropriate committees.

Are Market Stands Nuisances—Opinion of the Health Board's Attorney.

Yesterday the attorney to the Board of Health (Colonel BLISS) sent in a report in relation to market stands in which he stated that actions might be maintained against them as incumbrances on the sidewalk, but not as being dangerous to life and detrimental to health. He thought, however, that in case of bringing actions against the parties he could not succeed without carrying the cases upon appeal.

Melancholy Death of a Swamp Leather Dealer.

The *Shoe & Leather Reporter* announces that about noon on Tuesday of this week the news was received in the Swamp of the death, at his home, in Hackensack, N. J., of JOSEPH A. TROWBRIDGE, Esq., of the firm of TROWBRIDGE & SHALER, Ferry-street, under circumstances of a painfully sad character. Mr. TROWBRIDGE had not been in the enjoyment of his usual health for some two months past, but had been able to attend to his business until the Saturday preceding his death, and, though his indisposition had not been looked upon as very serious, his physician thought he had the preliminary symptoms of brain fever, and was treating him with that view. On Tuesday morning Mr. TROWBRIDGE apparently intended to come to his place of business, as usual, but, in a

fit of temporary insanity, as is supposed, took up a revolver and shot himself dead.

Mr. THOMPBRIDGE was a young man, comparatively, being about 35 years of age, and had been well known in the New-York Swamp for the past ten years.

ONE WAY TO GET A DIVORCE.

Singular Proceedings Before a Referee—A Wife's Consent to a Divorce Presented While She is Confined in a Lunatic Asylum—Alleged Misconduct of Her Lawyer.

In the Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday, Judge FREEDMAN refused to confirm the report of a referee granting a divorce, on the ground of adultery, in the case of MOSES S. HINCKLEY *vs.* MARTHA A. HINCKLEY, because of the irregularities set forth in the following opinion:

This is an action for a divorce upon the ground of adultery. The answer contains a general denial. Upon the written consent of the attorneys an order was granted and entered that the issues, as the same shall be settled, be referred to a referee named in the order to hear and determine the same. No settlement of issues took place. The reference was proceeded with, however, and conclusions, and a report made in favor of the plaintiff. I am inclined to think that the whole proceedings are irregular and in excess of the authority conferred under the order of reference as made. But objections of a still graver import may be urged against a confirmation of the report. The attorney for the defendant, as appears from the report, was present at the reference, but confined himself to a slight cross-examination of plaintiff's witnesses. When plaintiff rested, the question of defendant's adultery depended wholly upon inferences to be drawn from purely circumstantial evidence, given almost exclusively by a witness who could not write her own name. Defendant's attorney moved for a dismissal of the complaint upon the ground that the evidence was insufficient, which motion was denied and to which ruling he duly excepted. No evidence was offered on behalf of the defendant; on the contrary, upon the submission of the referee's report the written consent of defendant's attorney to the confirmation of the report and to the entry of judgment in accordance therewith was handed to me. This conduct on the part of the attorney for the defendant struck me as so unprofessional, and was, in fact, so utterly at variance with the duty which he owed as an attorney to the defendant under the circumstances, that I determined to make, and did make, some inquiries outside of the records. The result was that I have satisfied myself that the defendant was consigned to the Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island within ten days after the service of the summons on her; that she was confined there as an alleged lunatic at the time her answer was filed; that merits purport to have been sworn to by her before a notary public of this City, whose name does not appear in the list of notaries, and at the date to which the original date of the writing produced by her attorney and relied upon by him as an authority for him to appear for her and bind her by his acts, has been altered, and that she remained thus confined until after the report of the referee had been procured. The whole conduct, therefore, of defendant's attorney amounts, to say the very least, to an imposition upon the Court, and inasmuch as in addition thereto the evidence taken before the referee is of a very unsatisfactory character, the motion for the confirmation of the report and for judgment must be denied.

The Incurables on Blackwell's Island.

The Hospital for Incurables, on Blackwell's Island, is a most worthy institution, in which many unfortunates, of both sexes, are yearly provided with the bare necessities of life. At present there are upward of one hundred inmates, many of them afflicted by rheumatics, and it is proposed on the part of certain humane individuals, to furnish them with a good Christmas dinner. Delicacies for the occasion may be sent directly to the island, or left at Mrs. KANE'S, No. 257 W. 34th-st., or Mrs. VAN DYKE'S, No. 20 E. 21st-st. The object is so good that no further appeal will be needed to attain it.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS THIS DAY.

OYER AND TERMINER AND SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1961—Faron vs. Howard et al.	1465—St. Nicholas Ins. Co. vs. Merchants' Mutual Fire and Marine Ins. Co.
89—Matthews vs. Hobby.	
1022—Trundy vs. Brown et al.	1537—Owens vs. Financial and Com. Ex. Association.
1705—Breithaupt et al. vs. Wells.	
1829—Duchardt vs. Clark et al.	873—Bailey vs. Plastic Slate Roofing Co., &c.
1941—Deutsch vs. Weller.	
721—Williams et al. vs. New-Haven Steamboat Co.	1825—Otard vs. Wood.
	1747—Breithaupt vs. Stocker.
631—Mmesheimer et al. vs. Dreyer.	1165—Davis vs. Fuller.
	1843—Halle vs. Steiner.
1681—Carpenter vs. Morrison.	1849—Mutual Ins. Co., Philadelphia, vs. Long Island.
467—Kirtland vs. Northrup.	1851—Stient vs. Strybling.
	1861—Peiser vs. Mabie.

Part II.—Adjourned to Friday.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Cardozo, J.

Demurrers.

Nos.	Nos.
27—Id eKevern vs. Conner.	28—McKevern vs. Cornell.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.	Nos.
83—Burstenbinder vs. U. S. Blasting Oil Co.	235—Trimble vs. Stoll.
	243—Same vs. Same.
17—N. Y. and Harlem R. R. Co. vs. Fealey.	12—Bouche vs. Flamant.
	13—De Venge vs. Flamant.
108—Smith vs. Snider.	62—Bartlett vs N. J. Steam Nav. Co.
147—Conner vs. Noldermann.	86—Davies vs. Monks.
148—Diay vs. Klumpp.	127—Simonton vs. Empire Sewing Machine Co.
150—Lord vs. Boardman, Trustee, &c.	
	129—Sloan vs. Hull.
157—Knapp vs. Blodgett.	139—Brannon vs. O'Conner.
213—Lawrence vs. Good.	141—Mut. Proc. Life Ass. vs. Murray.
241—King vs. Sandford.	
33—Boynton vs. Hoffman.	155—Reichelier vs. Scheirloh.
56—Cruger vs. Haight.	
57—Byrnes vs. McCane.	164—Allen vs. Cook.
64—Trimble vs. Babcock.	185—Gilman vs. Secken-
137—Newell vs. Townsend.	
151—Wolfe vs. Brinckerhoff.	188—Despard vs. Churchill.
189—Fallman vs. Greenfield.	194—Youngs, Exr., &c., vs. Young.
203—Sooiker vs. Vanderroost.	211—Rooiker vs Basch.
	216—Robinson vs. Brisbone.
219—Fallon vs. Woodworth.	220—Citizen's Mut. Loan Ass. vs. Andrews.
232—Dunham vs. Odell.	

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
43—Mott vs. Downs.	307—Smith vs. N. J. R. R. Co., et al.
263—Geo. Francis Train vs. Union Pacific R. R. Co.	328—In re Henry Tone to vacate assessment, &c.
269—Gannon vs. Keenan.	
278—Adams vs. Downs.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Curtis, J.—Call of Calendar at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
——Van Valkenberg vs. Bloomfield.	——Goodale vs. Kelly.
4478—Shaleen vs. Bleeker.	4297—Lent vs. Wilson.
4278—Metcalf vs. Williams.	4306—Lawrence vs. Jex.
	4395—Morris vs. Livingston.
4459—Loehnbruch vs. Pinkers.	4456—Quinn vs. Collins.
4440—Decker vs. Continental Gold Pen Co.	4460—Ridgway vs. Johnston.
4441—Same vs. Same.	4461—Derrickson vs. Simonson.
4420—Schberg vs. Peiser.	4462—Gordon vs. Mallett.
——Allen vs. Cooper.	4463—Same vs. Same.
4153—Norris vs. Johnson.	4464—Leker vs. Warren.
——Nerger vs. Le grain.	——Dwyer vs. King.
	4469—Garvey vs. Cullen.
4211—Fischer vs. Berger.	

Part II.—Held by Alker, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
4319—Waujer vs. Bartels.	4476—Smith vs. Sammelroth.
4479—Hickey vs. Mickey.	
4488—Claflin vs. Menzesheime.	4477—Berrien, Jr., vs. Williamson.
4160—Underhill vs. Baack.	4479—Handebode vs. Wilson.
4176—Same vs. Same.	
4470—Beville vs. Freese.	4482—Bergman vs. Sulkinger.
4471—Doughty vs. Viele.	
4472—Keller vs. Friend.	4483—Woodbury vs. Gessner.
4475—Anderson vs. Roberts.	

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Monell, J.

Nos.	Nos.
3286—Furth vs. Foster.	1225—Elias vs. Sherman.
246—Same vs. Same.	3520—Smith vs. Coe.
247—Casey vs. Foster.	1236—Flatan vs. Hoeft.
1207—Knowlton vs. N. Y. & Providence S.S. Co.	1247—O'Hara vs. Staly.
	1296—Garrison vs. Keyes.
868—Sturno vs. Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co.	1301—Hoyme vs. Lichtenheim.
1151—Pike vs. Sun Mutual Ins. Co.	1305—Walsh vs. Gross.
	1307—Wilson vs. American Steel Co.
723—Shearman vs. Niagara Fire Ins. Co.	

Part II.—Held by Fithian, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1388—Myers vs. Gwyer.	1742—Swingston vs. Sachgueyer.
1378—Kessel vs. Earle.	
1245—Schermerhorn vs. Naylor.	1744—Winkler vs. Oliver.
	1748—Vincent vs. Bramford
1873—Pell vs. Donaldson.	1750—Turner vs. Bradstreet
1588—Minturn vs. Stewart.	1752—Scott vs. Fisher.
1754—Kraub vs. Kruger.	1755—Same vs. Same.
1108—Moore vs. Bonnell.	1736—Montana Gold Mining Company of Nevada vs. Myer.
1690—Thompson vs. Hancock.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

1—The People vs. Charles Connor and Thomas Jones; robbery.

2—The People vs. John Calman and Patrick Kerrigan; robbery.

3—The People vs. George Robinson; grand larceny.

4—The People vs. Herman Miller; burglary.

5—The People vs. George Jackson; burglary.

6—The People vs. Frank Thomas; burglary.

7—The People vs. Edward Reilly and Francis Fraser; burglary.

8—The People vs. George W. Wilson; felonious assault and battery.

9—The People vs. Patrick Maloney; felonious assault and battery.

10—The People vs. William Burns and Jas. Rogers; grand larceny.

11—The People vs. Charles Harrison; grand larceny.

12—The People vs. Mary Hawkins; grand larceny.

13—The People vs. Timothy E. Sullivan; grand larceny.

14—The People vs. Bertha Stout (two cases); grand larceny.

15—The People vs. Tredwell W. Remsen and James Hannegan; grand larceny.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 15.

By Judge Ingraham.

Benjamin Van Buerna *vs.* Abraham Valk and James Valk; see memoranda of decision.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

FEDERAL TAXATION OF THE ISSUES OF STATE BONDS—DISSENTING OPINION OF JUDGES NELSON AND DAVIS.

No. 30.—December Term, 1869.—*The President, Directors and Company of the Veazie Bank vs. Jeremiah Fenno, Collector of Internal Revenue.*—Dissenting opinion by Mr. Justice NELSON; concurred in by Mr. Justice DAVIS. I am unable to concur in the opinion of a majority of the Court in this case. The Veazie Bank was incorporated by the Legislature of the State of Maine in 1845, with a capital of $200,000, and was invested with the customary powers of a banking institution, and, among others, the power of receiving deposits, discounting paper and issuing notes or bills for circulation. The constitutional authority of the State to create these institutions and to invest them with full banking powers is hardly denied. But it may be useful to recur for a few moments to the source of this authority. The tenth amendment to the Constitution is as follows: "The power nots delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States are reserved to the States respectively or to the people." On looking into the Constitution, it will be found that there is no clause or provision which either expressly or by reasonable implication, delegates this power to the Federal Government which originally belonged to the States, nor any which prohibited it to them. In the discussions on the subject of the creation of the first bank of the United States in the first Congress, and in the Cabinet of Washington in 1790 and 1791 no question was made as to the constitutionality of the State banks. The only doubt that existed and which divided the opinion of the most eminent statesmen of the day, many of whom had just largely participated in the formation of the Constitution and the Government, which they were then engaged in organizing, was whether or not Congress possessed a concurrent power to incorporate a banking institution of the United States. Mr. Hamilton in his celebrated report on a national bank to the House of Representatives, discusses at some length the question whether or not it would be expedient to substitute the Bank of North America, located in Philadelphia, and which had accepted a charter from the Legislature of Pennsylvania, to the exclusive power in the formation of the new institution, or to establishing a new bank. And although he finally came to the conclusion to organize a new one, there is not a suggestion or intimation as to the illegality or unconstitutionality of this State bank. The act incorporating this bank, passed Feb. 26, 1791, prohibited the establishment of any other by Congress during its charter, but said nothing as to the State banks. A like prohibition is contained in the act incorporating the Bank of the United States of 1816. The constitutionality of a bank incorporated by Congress was first settled by the judgment of this Court in McCulloch *vs.* The State of Maryland, in 1819. (4 Wheaton, p. 316.) In reaching this case both the counsel and the Court recognize the legality and constitutionality of banks incorporated by the States. The constitutionality of the Bank of the United States was again discussed and decided in the case of Osborn *vs.* United States Bank, (9 Wheaton, 738,) and in connection with this was argued and decided a point in the case of The United States Bank *vs.* The Planters' Bank of Georgia, which was common to both cases. The question was briefly this: whether the Circuit Courts of the United States had jurisdiction of a suit brought by the United States Bank against the Planters' Bank of Georgia, incorporated by that State, and which the State owned a stockholder. (Ibid., pp. 804, 904.) The Court held in both cases that it had since the adoption of the Constitution down to the present act of Congress, and the case now before us, the question in Congress, and in the Courts has been, not, whether the State banks were constitutional institutions, but whether Congress had the power conferred on it to establish a National Bank. To us we have said, the question was decided by the judgment of this Court in McCulloch *vs.* The State of Maryland. At the time of the adoption of the Constitution there were four State banks in operation [since in operation from those of the States of Pennsylvania, New-York, Massachusetts and Maryland. The one in Philadelphia had been originally chartered by the Confederation, but subsequently took a charter under the State of Pennsylvania. The framers of the Constitution were therefore familiar with these State banks, and the circulation of their paper as money, and were also familiar with the practice of the States which was so common, in issuing bills of credit. Which were bills issued by the State exclusively on its own credit, and intended to circulate as currency, redeemable at a future day. They guarded the people against the evil of this practice of the State Governments by the provision in the tenth amendment, "that no State shall coin money, emit bills of credit." And in the same section guarded against any abuse of paper money of the State banks in the following words: "Nor make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts." As bills of credit were thus entirely abolished, the paper money of the State banks was the only currency or circulating medium to which this prohibition could have had application, and it was the only currency, except gold and silver, left to the States. The prohibition took from this paper all coercive circulation, and left it to stand alone upon the credit of the bank.

It was no longer a tredeemable currency, as the banks were under obligation, and including frequently that of its stockholders, to redeem their paper in circulation in gold or silver at the counter. The State banks were left in this condition by the Constitution, unfounded in any other principle than those upon which they were gradually established in most, or all, of the States, and had not been encroached upon or legislated against, or in any other way interfered with by acts of Congress, for more than three-quarters of a century, from 1787 to 1864. But in addition to the above recognition of the State banks, the question of their constitutionality came directly before this Court in the case of Briscoe *vs.* The Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. (11 Pet., 257.) The case was most elaborately discussed both by the counsel and the Court. The Court, after the fullest consideration, held that the States possessed the power to grant charters to State banks; that the power was incident to sovereignty, and that there was no limitation in the Federal Constitution on its exercise by the States. The Court observed that the Bank of North America, or Massachusetts, and some others, were in operation at the time of the adoption of the Constitution; and that it could not be supposed the notes of these banks were intended to be inhibited by that instrument; or that they were considered as bills of credit within its meaning. All the Judges concurred in this judgment except Mr. Justice Story. The decision in this case was affirmed in Woodruff *vs.* Trapnall. (10 How., 205.) in Darrington *vs.* The Bank of Alabama, (13 Ib., 12,) and in Curran *vs.* State of Arkansas, (15 Ib., 317.) Chancellor Kent observes that Mr. Justice Story, in his *Commentaries on the Constitution*, (vol. 3, p. 18,) seems to be of opinion that, independent of the long-continued practice from the time of the adoption of the Constitution, the States would not, upon a sound construction of the Constitution, if the question *was res integra*, be authorized to incorporate banks, with a power to circulate bank paper as currency, inasmuch as they are expressly prohibited from coining money. He cites the opinion of Mr. Webster, of the Senate of the United States, and of Mr. Dexter, formerly Secretary of War, on the same side. But the Chancellor observes the equal if not the greater authority of Mr. Hamilton, the earliest Secretary of the Treasury, may be cited in support of a different opinion, and the contemporary sense and uniform practice of the nation are decisive of the question. He further observes that the prohibition of bills of credit does not extend to bills emitted by individuals singly or collectively, whether associated under a private agreement for banking purposes, as was the case under the Bank of New-York prior to its earliest charter, which was in the Winter of 1791; or, acting under a charter of incorporation so long as the State lends not its credit, or obligation, or coercion to sustain the circulation. In the case of Briscoe *vs.* The Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, he observes, this question was put at rest by the opinion of the Court, that there was no limitation in the Constitution on the power of the States to incorporate banks, and these notes were not intended nor were considered as bills of credit. (Kent Com., p. 409, marg. note of 10th ed.) The constitutional power of the States being thus established by incontrovertible authority to create banks and institutions, the next question is not whether or not the tax in question can be upheld consistent with the enjoyment of this power. The act of Congress of July 13, 1866, (4 Stat. at Large, 146, s. 9,) declares that the State banks shall pay a tax of one per centum on the amount of their notes, or the notes of any person, or other State banks used for circulation, and paid out by them after the 1st of August, 1866. In addition to this tax, there is also a tax of ten per centum per annum upon all dividends to stockholders, (13 P., 283, 120,) beside a duty of one twenty-fourth of one per centum, monthly, upon all deposits, and the same monthly duty upon the capital of the bank. (Ib., 277, 110. This makes an aggregate of some sixteen per cent. imposed annually upon these banks. It will be observed that the tax of ten per centum upon the bills in circulation is not a tax on the property of the stockholders, since the bills in circulation are not the property but the debts of the bank, and in their account of debts and credits are placed to the debit side. Certainly no Government has yet made the discovery of taxing both sides of a bank account—debits and credits—as the property of a taxable person or corporation. If both these items could be made available for this purpose a heavy national debt need not create any very great alarm, either as it respects its pressure on the industry of the country for the time being, or of its possible direction. The imposition upon the banks cannot be upheld as a tax upon property, neither could it have been so intended. It is simply a mode by which the powers or faculties of the States to incorporate banks are subjected to taxation, and which, if maintainable, may annihilate these powers. No person questions the authority of Congress to tax the property of the banks and of all other corporate bodies of a State, the same as that of individuals. They are artificial bodies, representing the associated pecuniary means of real persons, which constitute their business capital, and the property thus invested is open and subject to taxation with all the property, real and personal, of the state. A tax upon property, and which by the Constitution is to be uniform, affords full scope to the taxing powers of the Federal Government, and is consistent with the power of the States to create the banks, and, in our judgment, is the only subject of taxation by this Government to which these institutions are liable. As we have seen in the fore part of this opinion, the power to incorporate banks was not surrendered to the Federal Government, but reserved to the States; and it follows that the Constitution itself protects them, or should protect them, from any encroachment upon this right. As to the power thus reserved the States are as supreme as before they entered into the Union, and are entitled to the unrestrained exercise of them. The question as to the taxation of the powers and faculties belonging to Governments is not new in this Court. The bonds of the Federal Government have been held to be exempt from State taxation. Why? Because they were issued under the power in the Constitution to borrow money, and the tax would be a tax upon this power. There can be no limitation to the extent of the tax, the power to borrow might be destroyed. So in the instance of the United States notes, or legal tender, as they are called, issued under a constructive power to issue bills of credit, as no express power is given in the Constitution, they are exempt from State taxation for a like reason as in the case of Government bonds. And we learn from the opinion of the Court in this case that one step further is taken; and that is, that the notes of the national banks are exempt as bills of credit issued indirectly by the Government; and it follows, of course, from this that the banks used as instruments to issue and put in circulation these notes are also exempt. We are not complaining of this. Our purpose is to show how important it is to the proper protection of the reserved rights of the States that their powers and prerogatives should be exempt from Federal taxation, and how fatal to their existence if permitted. It is true that the present decision strikes only at the power to create banks; but no person can fail to see that the principle involved affects the power to create any other description of corporations, such as railroads, turnpikes, manufacturing companies and others. This taxation of the powers and faculties of the State Governments, which are essential to their sovereignties and to the efficient and independent management and administration of their internal affairs, is, for the first time, advanced as an attribute of Federal authority. It finds no support or countenance in the early history of the Government, or in the opinions of the illustrious statesmen who founded it. These statesmen scrupulously abstained from any encroachment upon the reserved rights of the States, and within these limits sustained and supported them as sovereign States. We say nothing as to the purpose of this heavy tax of some sixteen per centum per annum upon the banks, ten of which we cannot but regard as imposed upon the power of the State to create them, though the purpose is scarcely concealed in the opinion of the Court, namely, to encourage the national banks. It is sufficient to add that the burden of the tax, while it has encouraged these banks, has proved fatal to the existence of those of the States; and if we are at liberty to judge of the purpose of an act from the consequences that have followed it, it is not a little strange for any one to say that these consequences were not intended. No. 21.—*Edward P. Bassett et al. vs. The United States.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Ohio.—This suit was brought on a recognisance given in the Circuit Court at the May Term, 1865, by one Olmstead as principal, and the other defendants, as sureties, conditioned for the appearance of the former from day to day during the term, to answer an indictment pending against him for stealing letters from the Post Office. The recognizance being forfeited, this action was brought, Olmstead not being served with process. The defense of the sureties was, first, that there was no record of any such recognizance, and, second, that Olmstead pleaded guilty to the indictment, was sentenced to be imprisoned, and was actually imprisoned, pursuant to the sentence, and with no fault on their part. The plaintiff replied that there was no record of any such judgment and sentence, and upon the hearing the Court so found; and further, that there was a record of the recognizance and forfeiture, and judgment was for the United States. Subsequently a motion was made to set aside this judgment and for a new trial, upon an agreed statement of facts, as follows: that Olmstead was sentenced to be imprisoned for one year and pay a fine of $200, upon a plea of guilty in May, 1865, and was committed to the custody of the Marshal to be taken to jail pursuant to sentence; that a week after a writ of *habeas corpus* was issued in his behalf, upon the hearing of which he was remanded to the custody of the Marshal until the further order of the Court; that on the 10th day of June the judgment and sentence of the Court on the indictment were vacated, and Olmstead given leave to withdraw his plea of guilty, whereupon the recognisance upon which this suit was brought was entered into and was subsequently forfeited. On the 9th of August, 1867, the judgment for the Government in this action was set aside, and a new trial ordered, which resulted as before. From the recorded judgment this writ of error is taken upon general exceptions, no ground being stated. The Government submits that the finding of the Court below upon the facts in regard to the own record is final, no rulings on matters of law having been asked for by the defendants. The agreed statement of facts in regard to the record cannot prevent the Court from making its own inspection, as it did in this case, finding according to the facts. The power of the Circuit Court to set aside in May, 1867, the first judgment in the case, even though the motion was filed at the same term, is not disputed. It is also questioned whether the Court had the legal right, after having sentenced Olmstead to imprisonment on a plea of guilty, as he had been sent to prison at the same term, to vacate the sentence and permit him to withdraw his plea of guilty, and enter into a recognizance for his appearance to answer. It is also insisted that the sentence of Olmstead being only for six months, when the minimum penalty for the offence charged is two years, was erroneous and void.

The case was submitted on the printed points of the Attorney-General and his assistant, Mr. Field, no one appearing for the plaintiffs in error.

No. 24.—*Henry Drehoe, Plaintiff in Error, vs. Charles G. Stifel.*—Error to the Supreme Court of the State of Missouri.—The evidence in this case showed that Drehow was in possession of a lot of land in St. Louis, for twenty years, under a lease, and that the defendant, Stifel, while Colonel of the Fifth Missouri Home Guards, took the property from him in obedience to the order of General Lyon, then commanding the Federal troops in Missouri. The action was brought before a Justice of the Peace, for the forcible entry and detainer, Drehow alleging that Stifel, while pretending to act for the Government in the matter, had continued to obtain possession for his own benefit, he owning the lot next adjoining, which was used for the purpose of a brewery. It was also charged that the lot thus taken under military orders was thereafter used by Stifel for his own benefit in his business of a brewer. The judgment was for Drehow but an appeal to the Circuit Court of the State resulted in a verdict for Stifel. This judgment was affirmed by the Supreme Court, the Court holding that the section of the new Constitution, protecting all persons making such seizures by competent military authority during the war, was a bar to the action. The writ of error is based upon the view that as this section operates to forfeit the right of the plaintiff here without giving an opportunity to be heard in the judicial tribunals, it is a bill of attainder, and also operates to impair the obligation of his contract with his lessor, and is, therefore, inoperative and void. The decision in the case of Cumming *vs.* The State of Missouri, is cited as authority by the defendant, in showing that this decision is not *ex post facto* in its operation, nor a bill of attainder, because no punishment is shown. To take away a right of action is not to inflict a punishment.

J. C. Moody, J. P. Hudgens and James Hughes for plaintiff in error; M. Blair and the Attorney-General for defendant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The United States vs. 10,300 *Cigars and 46 Jars Snuff, Found at No.* 132 *Water-street.*—This was an information tried before a jury, for the forfeiture of the above property, on the ground that it was offered for sale without being properly stamped. It appearing that the snuff had been so offered for sale, but that the cigars had not been offered for sale, but had been put apart by themselves, and the clerks ordered not to offer them for sale, the jury, by direction of the Court, rendered a verdict condemning the snuff and releasing the cigars.

For the Government, Assistant District-Attorney Simons; for the claimant, Mr. Rollins.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Barnard.

DECREE OF DIVORCE GRANTED.

Ettie S. Scott vs. William R. Scott.—A decree of divorce has just been granted in this action, and a judgment entered in the same, in favor of the plaintiff and against the defendant, on the ground of the adultery of the latter. The defendant is, by the terms of the decree, prohibited from marrying again during the lifetime of the plaintiff.

H. A. Frost, attorney for Mrs. Scott.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—DEC. 15.

Before Judge Fithian and a Jury.

THE BLACK-EYED SWINDLER.

Journeay vs. The Mechanics' National Bank.—In this case, wherein it appeared that a "black-eyed" woman had swindled the plaintiff out of $2,200 by the sale of property she pretended to own on Staten Island, the particulars of which were reported in yesterday's TIMES, Judge FITHIAN directed a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for the whole amount claimed, subject to the decision of the General Term.

BREACH OF CONTRACT—INTERESTING TO BOARD HUNTERS.

Jane F. Chapman vs. William Robson.—This was a suit to recover for eleven weeks' board, which the defendant never had, but which, it was charged, he agreed to take. Plaintiff claimed that, about the 1st of May last, the defendant engaged board, to commence on the 15th of the same month, and to continue at least until the 1st of November. The defendant finally concluded not to take the rooms, and the plaintiff, alleging that, by retaining the rooms for him, she missed the opportunity to rent them to others, sued to recover the amount agreed to be paid. The defendant testified that he did not consider himself bound beyond a week, and that even if he had entered into possession, he should have felt himself at liberty to leave at any time, being responsible only for the amount due at the end of the week in which he left.

The jury found a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $457 72, and the Court granted an allowance of five per cent.

Dimock and Whitney for plaintiff; A. B. Sage for defendant.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

At the opening of Court yesterday morning the case of Sarah Brandon, charged with the larceny of $300, the property of James Forbes, which was adjourned since Tuesday, was resumed. The prisoner was convicted and sent to the State Prison for five years.

Francis Linn, aged 13 years, pleaded guilty to a charge of attempted robbery, and was sent to the House of Refuge.

CHARGE OF ASSAULT AGAINST A POLICE OFFICER.

Ebenezer Lidgate, a Police officer, of the Fifteenth Precinct, was charged by James Cochran with an assault committed upon him so far back as 15th of August, 1868.

The complainant stated that on the day in question he was standing at the corner of Eleventh-street, when he saw the defendant walking at the opposite side of the street with a young lady. Believing that this was contrary to his duty as an officer, he went over to him and asked was he on duty. The officer replied in the affirmative, and witness then left. A few minutes subsequently the officer followed him, and asked him what he meant by desiring to know whether he was on duty, and finally arrested him, and in taking him to the station used great violence toward him.

A man named Bergnet testified to the arrest and

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—DEC. 15, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$27,000 U. S. 6s,'81,.C.	119	100 N. Y. C. & H. R.	89
1,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'65	112⅛	900 do.	88⅜
20,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'65,.c	112⅛	900 do.	88⅜
500 U.S. 5-20C.,'67...	113⅛	60000 N.Y. Cen. & H. Certificates..	80⅛
27,000 do.	115⅛	30000 do.	80⅜
10,000 do.	115⅛	200 Erie R.	26
120,000 do.	115⅛	100 do.	26⅛
40,000 do.	115⅛	100 Erie Pf.	45⅛
10,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'65,n	113	200 Harlem R.	132
10,000 do	113	1000 Reading	99⅛
45,000 U. S. 5s,10-40 C.	105⅛	5000 do.	99⅛
50,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.	106⅛	200 do.	100⅛
5,000 Tenn.6.6s,ex c.	50	200 do.	100⅛
20,000 Tenn. 6s, 3s. n.	42⅜	800 L. S. & M. S. R.	85⅛
1,000 Ga. 8s, 89.	82	do.	85⅜
10,000 So. Car. 6s, n.	73⅛	400 Ill. Cen.	133⅛
10,000 Mo. 8s, 6s.	90⅛	400 Clev. & P.	82⅛
11,000 do.	90	100 Chi. & N. W.	71⅛
6,000 Ala. 8s.	98	900 do.	71⅛
2,000 La. State 6s.	70	1900 do.	71⅛
11,000 La. 6s, Lev. Ba.	60⅛	200 do.	71
3,000 Ala. St. 5s.	61⅛	1800 do.	71⅛
3,000 Erie 2d M.	82	100 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	83⅛
5,000 Union Pac. R.	94	40 Chi. & R. I.	105
3,000 Alt. & T. H. 1st	93	400 do.	104⅞
1,000 C. & N. W. Con. conv. bs.	87⅛	300 Mil. & St. P.	72⅛
2,000 Mor. & Es. 1st.	97	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	85⅛
10,000 Chic. & R. I. 1st M. Bonds.	101⅛	100 Tol., W. & W.	54
Clev.&P.4th M.	74	400 do.	54⅛
3,000 Chi. & Mil. 1st.	90	300 do.	54⅜
5,000 Tol., P. & W. 1st, West. D.	78	70 do.	88⅛
20 Bank Commerce.	122⅛	72 do.	88⅜
9 Continental Bk.	102	900 Ohio & Miss.	23⅛
78 Del. & H. Can.	120	100 Chic. & Alt.	143
300 West. U. Tel.	34⅛	200 do.	145
50 do. bet. call	34⅛	200 do.	144
500 Quicksilver	15⅜	500 do. b. c.	140
100 do.	15⅞	100 Chic. & Alt. Pf.	143⅞
100 do.	17⅛	100 do.	144
200 do. bet. call	16⅛	100 do.	145
300 do.	16	39 Del., L. & W. R.	108
800 Pacific Mail.	51⅛	100 N. J. Central.	90⅜
700 do.	51⅜	100 do.	91
200 Adams Ex.	62	100 do.	91⅛
100 do. bet. call	61	100 do.	91⅜
100 Am. M. U. Ex.	40	100 Bos., H. & E.	9
100 U. S. Ex. b. c.	51		

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	116	$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64	112⅜
4,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	119⅛	14,000 do.	112⅜
3,000 do.	119⅛	4,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	109⅛
50,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.	114	7,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	115⅛
5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62,	112⅜	20,000 do.	115⅛
2,000 U.S. 5-20 R, '67.	111⅛	20,000 do.	115⅛
5,000 do.	111⅛	41,000 do.	115⅛
2,000 do.	111⅛	10,000 do.	115⅛
3,300 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.	112⅛	100,000 do.	115⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Tenn. 6s. ex c.	51	2510 Reading. c	100
16,000 N. Car. St. 6s. n.	28⅛	500 do.	100⅛
10,000 Missouri 6s.	90⅛	1400 L. S. & M. So.	85⅞
100 W. U. Tel.	34⅛	200 do.	85
200 do. b3	34⅜	200 Clev. & Pitts.	82⅛
10 Pac. Mail.	50⅛	200 Chi. & R. I.	105⅛
100 Quick. M. Co.	16	100 do.	105⅛
do.	16⅛	600 do.	105
100 do.	16⅛	300 Mil. & St. P.	73
200 Adams Ex.	61⅛	500 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	85⅜
25 do.	62	500 do. b30	86
200 do.	61	300 T., W. & W.	54
100 U. S. Ex.	51	100 N. J. Cen.	91
100 A. M. U. Ex. b. c	40⅛	100 Bos., H. & E. b. c	8⅞
600 N. Y. Cen. & H. R.	89	100 Chi. & Alt. Pf. b30	145
10000 N.Y. Cen. & H. R. Ctf's.	81⅛	100 do.	146
80 Erie.	26	500 Chio & M. R.	25⅛
100 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	83⅛	600 do.	25

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

100 Mariposa.	7⅛	200 La. Sh.& M. S.	85
200 W. U. Tel.	34⅛	100 Chi. & N. W.	70⅞
100 do.	34	100 do.	70⅞
100 Pacific Mail.	51	100 Erie.	25⅞
500 Ohio & Miss.	25⅛	200 do. b3	25⅞
100 do. c	25		

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15—P. M.

The disturbance in the Money and Stock markets from the frauds discovered on Monday have not yet subsided, although to-day there was a little more confidence manifested by Money lenders and less pressure, as a rule, on the part of borrowers. The losses from the forgeries upon the New-York State Bounty Loan, and on st

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 16, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR. Leading characters by Messrs. Hackett, Waller, and Miss Fanny Morant.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway and 13th-st.
THE WONDER. Leading characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert and Miss Henriques.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND. Leading characters by Messrs. Clarke, Lewis and Mrs. Chanfrau.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE LITTLE DETECTIVE. Leading character by Miss Lotta.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av. and 24th-st.
ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD and PLUTO. Leading characters by Mr. W. H. Lingard and Miss Alice Dunning.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT. Characters by Messrs. Mortimer, Studley and Miss Longmore.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
LE SOURD ON L'AUBERGE PLAINE.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
CHILDREN OF THE ZINCALI and FORTY WINKS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
Afternoon—KENILWORTH. Evening—DORA BELLA. Large collection of curiosities.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
BURLESQUE, PANTOMIME, ATHLETIC FEATS, BALLET, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 2d and 4th avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.
5th-av., corner 14th-st.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS. "THE NINE MUSES." (Last week.)

BARKER AND THEALL GALLERY.
No. 845 Broadway.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS BY THE ARTIST FUND SOCIETY.

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The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The English journals still discuss the question of reciprocity between the United States and Canada. The *Times* says England is relieved of an awkward question by the Senate's rejection of the treaty, in the commercial and political estrangement from her colony, which would be the result of free trade. The *Morning Telegraph* predicts some modification of the policy of the United States toward Canada, from the supposed free trade proclivities of Secretary FISH. In reply to a deputation who presented an address, yesterday, asking for closer relations between the Government and the Colonies, Earl GRANVILLE said he was opposed to colonial independence....The necessary measures for the proclaiming of the Duke of GENOA King of Spain soon after Christmas, it is said, have been taken. It is rumored, however, that VICTOR EMMANUEL will oppose the coronation; also, that the Archduke VICTOR, of Austria, has rejected overtures in connection with the Spanish throne. ....Arms believed to have been designed for the Spanish Carlists were seized on Tuesday in Bayonne, France....Secret political societies are said to have been discovered in Moscow and the interior of Russia, preparatory to an outbreak on the 17th of February next.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday among the resolutions offered was one authorizing the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to pay rewards for the detection of persons murdering, or attempting to murder, officers of the service, and another favoring the Washington Industrial Exposition. The paper containing Senator BROWNLOW'S personal explanations regarding political matters in Tennessee was read. Senator CARPENTER'S resolution to detain the Spanish gunboats was taken up, and the mover spoke at length in its support. Mr. SUMNER opposed it, and after considerable debate the resolution was laid over. Senator MORRILL, of Vermont, addressed the Senate in a long speech upon his bill amending the eight-hour law, making ten hours a day's work, after which the bill in reference to the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court was taken up. A brief Executive Session was held.

In the House Mr. SCOFIELD offered a resolution, asking for information in regard to the $600,000 paid by Japan for commercial indemnity under its treaty with this country. Mr. HAY brought up the Avondale calamity, and the Committee on Mines and Mining were instructed to investigate the cause of the disaster. Mr. JONES, of Kentucky, moved that suitable arrangements be made for the reception of the remains of the late Mr. PEABODY, giving notice that he should call up the resolution on Monday so as to allow an opportunity for discussion. The Census bill was considered for a time, in Committee of the Whole, and afterward, as amended, reported to the House, which, without disposing of all the amendments, at 4 o'clock adjourned.

GENERAL.

Captain-General DE RODAS has authorized an additional tax on sugars and molasses, at Matanzas, to cover municipal deficiencies there.... The Captain-General of Porto Rico has granted permission to native exiles to return, but foreigners engaged in political disturbances are perpetually banished.

Advices from the Red River Territory represent that the insurgents had placed Governor MCTAVISH under close guard, and warned off an officer of Governor MCDOUGALL'S party, under penalty of being shot if seen in the Territory again. They continue to issue rations from the Hudson Bay Company's stores.

A charge of murder is to be made by the St. Louis Coroner against the architect, superintendent and contractors of the building that fell in that city recently, with such fatal effects.

The President yesterday sent to the Senate the nominations of Hon. E. R. HOAR, now Attorney-General of the United States, for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; JASON M. JOHNSON to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Ninth District of New-York, and JAMES A. ALLABEN to be Assessor for the Second District of New-York.

The Methodist Episcopal State Convention assembled in Boston yesterday, passed resolutions asking for a full report from the Committee who recently investigated the affairs of the Book Concern in New-York, and urging the Sub-Committee to continue the investigation.

The Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue of the Eighth Reading District, BENJAMIN F. MORET, was yesterday found guilty of malfeasance in office.

A permanent organization, to be known as the "New-England Shoe and Leather Manufacturers' and Dealers' Association," was formed in Boston yesterday.

The Brazilian Ministry, according to late advices from Rio Janeiro by way of Paris, have resigned, on account of the continuation of the war which they opposed.

The Woman's Suffrage Convention at Worcester, Mass., closed yesterday. A resolution was adopted directing the interrogation of candidates before the next State election, and opposition to them in the event of their failure to pledge themselves to the support of the enfranchisement of women.

The Postmaster-General has received information of the execution by the British postal authorities of the new cheap postal convention with the United States. It will take effect Jan. 1, 1870.

The Uruguayan Government has recalled all the political exiles, except General FLORES.

LOCAL.

In accordance with orders from Albany, General SHALER announces that the Fourth Brigade, National Guard, is to be broken up, and the regiments transferred to the remaining brigades. The Second and Fourth Regiments of Infantry are to be disbanded, and a series of consolidations are to take place in several subordinate commands, notably in the cavalry and artillery branches of the service.

The New-York Hotel property was sold at auction yesterday for $1,095,000. The property was bought in for the heirs of the estate, excepting WM. R. MORGAN, whose title is extinguished by the sale.

The City Mission and Tract Society held its annual meeting yesterday at 3:30 P. M., and elected its officers and directors. Rev. THOMAS DE WITT was chosen President.

The National Convention of Petroleum Refiners adjourned yesterday. The specific gravity standard of merchantable oil was fixed at forty-six degrees. A long debate occurred on a resolution to change the present system of making purchases and sales to weight instead of measurement, but no result was arrived at.

ELISHA KINGSLAND, Chief Engineer of the Metropolitan Fire Department since its organization, yesterday resigned that position in consequence of ill health, caused by the arduous nature of his duties.

RUSH C. HAWKINS has sued GEORGE BLISS, Jr., to recover $45,000 damages for alleged misrepresentation in the sale of the Wyoming Valley Coal and Railroad Company's stock. The cause is now on trial in the Superior Court of this City.

The Society of the Sixth Army Corps met yesterday in this City and formed a permanent organization, with Major-General FRANKLIN as President. The first reunion will be held at Philadelphia on the 8th of April next.

The Custom House authorities are investigating the supposed undervaluation of sugar in the bonded warehouses. Some frauds are suspected, but not among responsible parties.

The Congressional Pastime of Mocking the Dead.

In our public life a custom prevails which is very little to our credit. It has apparently not been borrowed from any other people, and, so far as we are aware, it has never yet been borrowed from us. It consists, in the first place, of proclaiming war to the knife against any man who happens to diverge, though ever so slightly, from the regular party lines. He may have been an eminent leader of that party, and have rendered it distinguished services in days when enemies were powerful and friends but few. He may have spent a long lifetime in contending for the principles which it is the lot of younger men to embrace only when the hardest part of the battle is over. But should he hesitate or refuse to commit himself to some particular measure of which his judgment disapproves, all his past life counts for nothing. His actions are misrepresented, his motives blackened, his honor assailed. The people are called upon to cast him out, and it becomes dangerous to raise even a voice in his behalf. The mark of Cain is set upon him.

Presently he dies, and another peculiarity of our customs comes into play. We proceed to "do him justice." When it is too late to injure him any further, we magnanimously resolve to tell the truth. If he happens to have been in Congress, his colleagues, whose tongues were lately full of venom and gall, rise in solemn order, one after another, and rehearse carefully-prepared orations in his honor. Each one tries to outdo the rest in praising the man who a few weeks before was bitterly slandered. There is no trace of shame in their countenances. There is no remorse mingled with the mawkish sentimentality of their schoolboy addresses. They act like performers in a show, as if they had been hired to mock the dead with flattery. The howlers at an Irish wake are at least in earnest for the moment. But these "funeral orators" seldom are. If they had spoken while yet the object of their eulogies was alive, it would be possible to respect their candor. But first they hunt a man into his grave, and then hypocritically proclaim their grief at his loss. They defame his life, and call it "reparation" to fling a few artificial flowers on his coffin. Surely, of the two, the incense burnt after death is more offensive than the dirt cast at the living.

Most of us can judge for ourselves what Mr. FESSENDEN would have thought of the speeches made on Tuesday by Senators who had pursued him to the end with implacable enmity and rancour. Can we forget the foul calumnies which were heaped upon him when he declined to go step by step with some who now heap praise upon his memory? He knew how unjust the accusations were, and his accusers knew it too—but the barbed arrows struck, and the poison must have lingered in the wound. A man of high principle and feeling is very sensitive of his honor, and when he is slandered is it supposed that he does not bleed inwardly? Is it imagined that the loud shouts of detraction and malice do not come laden with sorrow to him in his own chamber? Senator SUMNER now tells us that Mr. FESSENDEN was a "man of perfect integrity and austerest virtue,"—that "he was inaccessible to those temptations which in various forms beset the avenues of public life." Senator MORRILL praises his "disinterested devotion to worthy ends and aims." Senator WILLIAMS declares that "he was invariably above suspicion." So runs the chorus of adulation; and it was but yesterday that shameful reproaches were pouring from Senators and partisans on the same man. Is there no conscience remaining in politicians? Has it ceased to be dishonorable to traduce innocent men, and only to avow that they *were* traduced after their deaths? To plead for justice to the living would be idle. But is it not an indecent spectacle to see men, who aspire to be called "statesmen," pretending to weep over the grave of one whom they willfully and wantonly assailed when his estimate of duty differed from theirs?

The Degradation of the Judiciary and the Responsibility of the Bar.

We published yesterday morning, from the pen of a distinguished lawyer, not exactly a defence of the Bar against the criticisms on its conduct with regard to the Judiciary, which have recently appeared in these columns, but an attempt, and we admit a successful one, to distribute a portion of the blame among the rest of the community. We have no desire to shield either the merchants, or ministers, or newspapers from any share of the responsibility which rightly belongs to them. We know very well that a degraded Bar and corrupt Judges could not exist and thrive without a certain amount of corresponding corruption of public sentiment. The very apathy of the public about the condition of Bench and Bar is a proof of demoralization. Every man is in a measure responsible for the existence of social or political evils, which neither shock, nor grieve, nor alarm him. But, then, the question under discussion is not who is to blame; that is easily answered; we are *all* to blame. The question is, who is to blame most, and to whom should we look for the first move towards deliverance; and we repeat most emphatically that the answer to these questions is, the Bar. The lawyers are more responsible for the vices of the existing Constitution than anybody else, because they had more to do with framing it, and with forming the public sentiment which adopted it, than anybody else. On all matters connected with legislation, their voice always has been, and is now, more powerful than that of any other body of men. Twenty years ago it was almost all-powerful. They drew the present Constitution, and they have for twenty years watched its working, as nobody else could watch it. They have seen day by day, as no one else saw it, its effect on the character both of Judges and counselors. No layman could possibly see it as they saw it, because no layman is engaged in daily observation of forensic morals and manners. Moreover, not one layman in a thousand has any such understanding of judicial proceedings as to enable him to detect the dishonesty or incompetency of those engaged in conducting them. In other words, no eye but a professional one can know the marks of judicial corruption; and we repeat, that it is part of the implied contract which the lawyer enters into with the country when he takes his diploma, not simply that he will procure for his client the benefit of the existing legal machinery, but that he will see that it is in good order. It is as much his duty to denounce and expose what he knows to be corruption in the Judge, as what he knows to be corruption in a Sheriff. He has no more right to drag his clients year after year before a depraved and dishonest Bench, than before juries which he knows to be packed or bribed. It is his duty to cry out. He is the sentinel of the community in all that relates to its Courts, and as long as he has given us warning, though all may be guilty, he is the most guilty if things go wrong.

Now what have the lawyers done during the last twenty years to let the people of this State know to what their Courts were coming? Nothing except grumble privately at their own dinner tables, or in their inner offices to their private friends. No public, outspoken expression of legal opinion has, so far as we know, ever been uttered. No collective and authoritative criticism of the judicial system has the Bar ever offered to the people. The task has been left wholly to the daily papers, which of course have attempted to perform it under all sorts of disadvantages, and particularly those of ignorance and inexperience. The consequence has been that half their censures have fallen harmless through mere want of what may be called inside information—that is, technical knowledge, knowledge of facts and details. Take the notorious attempt made two or three years ago, to give Judge BARNARD the sole control of the Chamber business of the Supreme Court. That nefarious scheme, if successful, would have placed $20,000,000 of property, and the liberty of nearly every man in New-York, at the mercy of this one Judge. A bill was got through the Legislature for the purpose without a word of remark from the lawyers. Laymen, generally, did not know what the effect of the bill would be, or even what "Chamber business" is. It went to the Governor, and lay in his hands for weeks, without a word of remonstrance being addressed to him by any lawyer, great or small, on the subject, or the smallest appeal to the public, and it was almost through accident that he was made acquainted with its real character, and prevented from signing it. Take again the gross abuse of injunctions which is now the principal instrument of judicial corruption. Not one layman in ten thousand knows what an injunction is, what purposes it may serve or may not serve, and therefore what degree of corruption is indicated by the way in which some Judges now employ it. What lawyer or lawyers of standing and authority have ever opened their mouths to enlighten the public on this subject? Not one, so far as our observation goes.

All this points clearly to the remedy. If it be the supineness, the guilty silence of the lawyers, as officers of the people's Courts, which have brought us to our present pass, it is their reawakened public spirit and activity which must help us back to a better state of things. Their first duty is to let the community know what is wrong. We have not past the period when general declamation against corruption on the part of either Bar or Press would do any good. What we want now as the first step in an uprising is a solemn and official exposition in a paper signed by the leading lawyers, and all who are not leading who choose to adhere to it, of the nature and extent of the prevailing corruption in the Courts, of its effects on the Bar, on property and morals; and it ought to be fortified and followed by constant criticism of men, measures, suits and processes. This would rouse and fix public attention; and it would take away the principal excuse for the present apathy—the absence of proof or of exact and well-defined affirmations from competent persons.

Our correspondent's account of the pressure brought to bear on lawyers by knavish suitors is, of course, deplorable; but then if he means to say that it is the knavishness of the suitors which causes the corruption of the Bar, we think he is mistaken. It is the corruption of the Courts which draws knavish suitors into litigation and forces lawyers into base compliances. The rogues of the community naturally go to law when the Courts are debauched; they avoid law when Courts are pure. It is the carcass which brings the flies together. The Judiciary is the salt of every community—the one institution on the efficiency of which the purity of its morals, the keenness of its sense of justice, its reverence for plighted faith, the security of property and the sanctity of marriage, must in the last resort depend. But if the salt have lost its savor, what will become of the body it is intended to preserve? "E."s" suggestions for reform are excellent. We don't know that we can add anything to them; but we must again proclaim that the Bar must lead the way. It will not be pleasant work, but it is necessary work. They must be blind who do not see that we have reached one of those tremendous crises which cannot be passed through without the sacrifice of much individual comfort and happiness. If it be indeed true that on such an occasion and for such a purpose the Bar of this State can supply no willing victims, it will be the first time in the history of a notable profession that this sad story had to be told of it.

Life Insurance in Congress.

We trust that the reporter or the telegraph has done Mr. GARFIELD injustice in attributing to him the very stupid statements in reference to life insurance, which were yesterday published in connection with his name. There is dense ignorance on the subject, we are aware. Of the many who talk of life insurance, few understand its scientific basis, its methods of working, or the conditions of its success. But the author of the Census bill ought to know that the life insurance companies of the United States do not discard modern vital statistics, and that what are called "profits," for the most part represent an excess of the required premium, which, in one shape or another, is returned to the policy holder,—not net gains of the kind acquired in ordinary trade. If Mr. GARFIELD really knows so little of a matter upon which it is proposed to legislate, we may pardon Mr. WOODWARD for characterizing the life insurance business as "one of the most stupendous frauds ever practiced." There is evidently a wonderful scarcity of knowledge among our lawgivers on a question which vitally affects the well being of society, and the financial position of one of the most important interests in the country.

Even this exhibition of ignorance, however, points a moral which the life insurance companies cannot afford to neglect. Their rates of premium need revision. They make insurance a too costly business. Instead of exacting heavy premiums in order that they may make a display of "profits" returned, they should bring the rate nearer the actual cost of insurance, and the current value of money on this side of the Atlantic. There is room for a little common sense here,—or for a company that shall discard the "profit" delusion, and render life insurance as cheap as it might be, without impairing its safety.

Nor should the allusions of Messrs. GARFIELD and WOODWARD to the costly buildings erected in this City by life companies be passed unnoticed. Their criticisms in this respect reflect a very strong public opinion. We do not propose to discuss its exact reasonableness. We only say that the public view with a certain distrust the expenditure of enormous sums upon elaborate edifices for the accommodation of institutions whose affairs should be regulated with strict and conscientious economy. Neither insurance companies nor savings' banks act wisely in exposing themselves even to the bare suspicion of extravagance in the administration of funds committed to their keeping.

New Movement in Brooklyn.

The new proposition for governing Kings County is of a twofold character, one of its aims being to restore to the civic authorities certain powers wielded by the State, and the other being to restore more directly to the people certain powers now exercised by the civic authorities. The first project is, therefore, to repeal the laws establishing State Commissions for civic Government, while the second project is, in part, to make sundry offices elective which are now conferred by appointment.

Regarded in this light, the new move in Brooklyn is similar to the new suggestion in New-York, namely, to throw upon the people the responsibility of supporting the municipal Rings which now prey upon the people of both cities. Whether this course would not result in really throwing New-York and Brooklyn even more essentially than now under the control of these Rings; whether Tammany and its Brooklyn counterpart would not tighten their grasp upon their respective communities instead of loosening it; whether, in short, the transit would not be simply from the frying-pan to the fire,—is the question for serious consideration. But, at all events, the movement seems to spring from good impulses, and is supported by some men at least, who are fighting hard against civic corruption. If it be a groping in the dark, it is at least aimed toward light; if it gives up the very State safeguards, which have been thrown around these great cities, it at least throws the latter on their own resources. And we are bound to add that the belief is expressed by many that, if the Democratic Party is forced to assume the sole and final responsibility for the civic conduct of these great cities, the good men of the party will force its managers to give up their plundering schemes, at the risk of breaking up the party—to "assume a virtue though they have it not."

The Brooklyn petition, which we published yesterday, contemplates the overthrow of the Metropolitan Police Board, and the establishment of a new Board of three members for three years, to be so classified that one shall be elected every year at the annual election. Now, as the present Police system has been so efficient, as compared with that of former years, we should regard this as a retrograde movement. However, it is just to add that the present force in this county is to be continued, and so with all hereafter to be appointed, to be removed only for cause.

We might also say the same of the proposition to overturn the Metropolitan Health Commissioners, and to give their powers, as before the year 1866, to the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Brooklyn. The question coming up in all these matters of abolishing the State Commissions is, whether the present system is defective, and whether any new system will work better. In the case of the water, sewerage, fire, paving and election officials, the new proposition seems to be directed toward giving a greater popular influence to their control. Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the new petition is the variety of subjects it embraces, and the different way in which it considers them. However, we presume the petition will have many signatures, as would any other, since, with Brooklyn as with New-York, any change in the present system of misgovernment presents a possibility of being a change for the better.

The Orange and the Green.

This is the old, old story from Ireland. Martial law in Tipperary, which means England's answer to the election of O'DONOVAN ROSSA. Martial law in Londonderry, which is only a rude treatment for an old disorder. The election of ROSSA is the same as that of ROCHEFORT. It is the *tu quoque* of English and French politics. When revolutions are content with bravado and annoyance, no harm is imminent. ROCHEFORT in the Legislature and ROSSA in Parliament are as apt to injure the Republican cause as aid it. What influence had ANACHARSIS CLOOTZ or SMITH O'BRIEN? The martial law in Tipperary seems to be unnecessary; we wish we could say as much for the troubles in Londonderry.

Ireland's greatest enemy is Ireland. Her deepest national feeling is that which finds expression in the Orange and the Green. For centuries these emblems have been tossed about by every breeze of discord and civil war and assassination. Murder, strife, devastation, hatred,—the concentration of every bitter thought and evil deed, have surrounded them. There is something which would be grotesque and amusing if it were not savage in the antipathies they represent. To the wearer of the Green, the Orange recals centuries of wrong—the English invasion, the atrocities of STRONGBOW and CROMWELL—the inhuman "Catholic laws," which oppressed his race for centuries. The Orangeman sees in the Green the sufferings of every Waldensian and Alligensian martyr,—the campaigns of JAMES II., the famine and the siege of Derry, — the Catholics wading knee-deep in Protestant blood—the glorious rescue under WILLIAM on the Boyne. These Irish peasants have much of the simplicity of the Indians. A traveler in the Rocky Mountains will be told that the Indian of the plain and the Indian of the mountain are hereditary enemies. "Well, when did the enmity begin?" No one can tell. All that the Arapahoe and the Ute know is that their fathers fought from time immemorial. So they fight now, and never meet without war. "Why do not the whites explain away this fatal hatred, and teach them the wisdom of peace?" "Simply because their division is our strength. Let them unite and our tenure on these mountains is brief. They keep each other in subjection, and it is for our salvation that they should continue to war." As we deal with the Utes and Arapahoes, the English deal with the followers of the Orange and the Green.

The misfortune of these quarrels is, that humanity is outraged by their endless bitterness. Why should the memories of Derry never be discussed without angry words, and wrath and combat? Why should the Irishman never think of Drogheda and the "crowning mercies" of the Protector without feeling impelled to go forth and shoot the first Saxon that comes in his path? These histories are sad enough, and well would it be for the English and the Irish name if they could be blotted from every human eye; but they represent weakness, ignorance, unworthy laws and criminal rulers. They belong to every race. If we only go back far enough and breathe new life into our early history and traditions, every nation will have the feuds of the Orange and the Green, the Ute and the Arapahoe. In this strange, painful phenomena is the source of the miseries of Ireland. How can we expect nationality, public spirit, freedom, self-government, from a people who are little more than children in their quarrels and friendships; who will go to war about a ballad or a banner? What national pride can we hope from the Orangeman who drinks death, tortures, misery and confusion to his neighbor and kinsman, because generations since a foreign prince defeated an Irish army on Irish soil? How can we look for patriotic Irish sentiment from the Ribbonman, who meets in the cave and forest to curse the memory of CROMWELL—and plan the assassination and robbery of his English neighbor? Nor do these enmities die. In America we have our Orange lodges and Irish associations, and the same bitterness. Here it culminates in social estrangement and dissension,—and political sympathy. Law prevents outrage, but it does not prevent public contempt. Men of other races see these foolish strifes of dead centuries fought over again, under the Orange and the Green, and they mock at presumed Irish nationality, as the dream of poets. "How can Ireland," they say, "ask mankind to believe in its destiny or support its cause, when we see it divided against itself, and its sons serving every flag with valor and every cause with honor but its own. In every country and under every flag—under TURENNE, MARLBOROUGH, LUXEMBURG, FREDERICK, WASHINGTON, NAPOLEON, WELLINGTON, GRANT—in Austria, Prussia, France, Spain, Italy, England, America—Irish genius and Irish courage have covered with honor the Irish name. This is a race of heroes—it is only on its own soil that we see it as the helpless victim of its own implacable antagonisms."

We trust to see all these dark and hateful traditions buried with the forgotten years from which they came. Irishmen may cut each other's throats for centuries without atoning for one act of CROMWELL, or palliating the defeat at the Boyne. Especially are they out of place in this wide Republic. Let the Irishman when he comes here forget his Orange and his Green, and see only the Red and the White and the Blue. Let him find a new Shannon in the Ohio, a new Liffey in the Mississippi. Let the dead past bury its dead,—especially the horrible legacies of ignorance and religious strife and massacre and civil war. Ireland is despised because she is untrue to herself. She is weak because she is divided. The world pays no heed to her sufferings and entreaties, because the crimes of the foreign oppressor pale beside those of her own contending children, and because no act of injustice by the servants of England's red banner is one half as brutal as the tyranny of the Green to the Orange, or the Orange to the Green.

The Caldwell Case in Canada.

The Montreal telegram, which we published yesterday, regarding the case of RICHARD B. CALDWELL, committed for extradition, told us that Judge COURSOL had declined to interfere to discharge the prisoner. His ground was that the decision of Judge MONDELET, on Friday last, to dismiss the motion for a writ of *habeas corpus* is final, so far as he (Judge COURSOL) is concerned; and he has, therefore, on an application for a similar writ to himself, dismissed the motion for the prisoner's discharge. These functionaries agreed, therefore, that CALDWELL should not slip through the meshes of the law.

CALDWELL, as our readers are aware, is senior partner in the firm of R. B. CALDWELL & Co., who are said to have made something like a quarter of a million out of the drawback frauds, and who accordingly may be supposed to know precisely how the fraud was accomplished. Like others, they fled from justice. RANDALL took "leg bail" for Cuba, FREER "French leave" for Europe, MOTT went to California, WELLWOOD and the CALDWELLS to Canada; there was a general scattering of these precious confederates after the fraud was unearthed. WELLWOOD, clerk for CALDWELL, implicated the latter, as did KORN, also clerk. KORN testified that the CALDWELLS got forty per cent. of the booty from the claims, on the following principle:

"The party who produced the revenue certificates received forty per cent. of the money derived from the fraudulent claims; CALDWELL kept forty per cent. for himself; the other twenty per cent. went for expenses."

Of these "expenses" BLATCHFORD and HOWARD, according to the same testimony, had ten per cent. each. Enough had been received by CALDWELL to induce him to suddenly give up business in Pearl-street, and to betake himself to the town of Prescott, (in Ontario Province,) just across the line, where, a few days since, the chief detective of the United States Treasury, armed with a warrant of arrest, issued by a Montreal Court, found him.

The point now involved is an important one, not only in this case, but in all extradition cases. CALDWELL'S counsel claimed that the arrest of his client was "irregular." He had been "arrested in Ontario, a sister province, and brought in a mysterious fashion to Montreal." The two applications for *habeas corpus* to Judge MONDELET and Judge COURSOL rested on this ground, that a warrant granted by a Quebec Court could not take effect in Ontario. Judge MONDELET, however, held that, under last year's extradition statute, Judge COURSOL (who issued the warrant) had, though an official of but one province, jurisdiction in extradition cases throughout the Dominion, and that he was not bound by the limits of his own Province of Quebec. Thereupon CALDWELL'S counsel petitioned the Queen's Bench at Quebec to grant a writ of *habeas corpus*, preparatory to an appeal against this decision.

The ball season is likely to be gayer than ever this year. In the first place, the very favorite "Assembly balls" will be renewed at DELMONICO'S, where the arrangements will be of the most perfect kind. Numerous "bespeaks" for private dancing parties have also been given in the same quarter. Preparations for the "Charity ball" are being made by several ladies well known in society, and it is intended to keep this gathering much more select than was the case last year. On that occasion a number of persons whose room was deemed better than their company contrived to gain admittance. Precautions have been taken against a recurrence of that accident. The regular annual balls at the Academy of Music will be more brilliant than usual. Altogether, there is a pleasant prospect for those whom the reporters delight in christening "votaries of Terpsichore."

If we are to have a National Exhibition or "Exposition" at all, it is quite clear that Washington is not the proper place for it. It is not the place, not only by reason of its position, its size (or, rather, want of size) and its lack of proper hotel and other accommodations, but also by reason of its civic dependence. The city is of necessity the satellite or tender to Congress; it was originally designed for Government accommodation, and now it is a case of the frog swelling to the ox for it to undertake enterprises of the proposed character. Not only so, but Washington is deficient in that very thing most necessary to affairs of this sort—namely, accommodation for travelers. The extortion of Washington hotels and hackmen, and of Washington porters and plunderers, is a familiar subject of remark. Undoubtedly it is because business is only brisk at seasons, and because one must "make hay while the sun shines," that this rapacity is tolerated. Nevertheless, that is no reason why we should invite strangers to be fleeced there. Besides, the very fact that Congress must be appealed to in the matter, condemns it. We are glad to see that the Senate District of Columbia Committee have stricken out the sections in the proposed bill which asked for appropriations and for the franking privilege, though they have allowed the proposed "taxation of property" to stand. This last is singular, as an appliance for securing a "National Exposition;" but we think the absence of an appropriation may possibly ruin the whole scheme.

What is the matter with the Police? We should be sorry to condemn the innocent with the guilty, but the reports we are daily publishing undoubtedly tend to throw discredit on the whole force. Yesterday a Sergeant of the Twenty-ninth Precinct was charged with assaulting a private watchman, and with "having conducted himself in a manner unbecoming a gentleman"—from which it appears that a high standard is set up for constables. Another Sergeant stepped forward to defend his associate. The second Sergeant was so drunk that the Commissioner was obliged to order him out of the room. If we cannot have "gentlemen" in the force, it is only reasonable to ask for honest and sober men. Presently it will be necessary to swear in a number of special constables to watch the regular Police.

It is a pity none of the discoveries in social science can come to us without some kind of sophistication. When we were rejoicing over the first use of petroleum we were frequently dismayed by the frequent kerosene explosions; and now when we are looking forward to the new fuel and motive power to be got from it, we are told that as the Chinese adulterate their tea, the well-owners doctor their commodity at the pits, and instead of a genuine crude oil, send out a stuff manufactured with "residuum" and naphtha. As petroleum promises to be such a great agency in the economy of social life, the action of the Oil Refiners' Convention is a very important one. We hope it may have the effect of compelling producers to sell an honest article, and at the same time have an idea that it would be no bad thing to have Government inspectors appointed to test the crude oil at the pits. A commodity with so much service and so much conflagration wrapt up in it should not be entirely left to the discretion of producers and traders.

The attempt to check cruelty to animals is one of the most unpleasant tasks any man can undertake, for it is sure to excite opposition, and the objects of the good-natured interference have no means of expressing their gratitude. Men revile and horses are silent. Mr. BERGH ought to be assisted by the Police whenever necessity arises. He not only means well, but it is quite clear that he has succeeded in doing a great deal of good. The other day he remonstrated with a driver who was ill-treating his horses. The ruffian immediately made an attempt to strike him with a piece of iron. A man who would grossly ill use his horse would stick at nothing, and therefore Mr. BERGH was probably not much surprised at the assault upon him. But there ought to be no hesitation in according him all the protection which the law is able to afford.

We have before spoken of the necessity for Police attendance at ferries, and there is, indeed, some improvement in regard to that subject. But there should be no "let up" in the attendance on the approach of night, and a man should be always stationed at each terminus. It would be still better if an officer or two took frequent trips on the boats, for if an impression that one *might* be somewhere at hand were current, uniform order would be promoted. The remark is made again *apropos* by the disgraceful affray on a Williamsburg ferry boat at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. It is, of course, only fair to add that some time ago, the Superintendent said that he had not men enough to devote to this particular service. But the force has since been enlarged; and, besides, is not the number detailed for special service in the interest of individuals somewhat large? The public would like to see a statement on the whole subject.

LOPEZ has, as the Frenchman says of Monsieur Tonson in the play, "come again." He always does come again. He has been "utterly annihilated" ten or twelve times; he has been a "homeless and hopeless fugitive" five or six times; the cities of Buenos Ayres and Rio Janeiro have been illuminated in honor of the "close of the war," until candles are at a premium; LOPEZ has lost "all his cannon" once a month on an average; and was, after all, as were the Allies, "storming and capturing" Curuguaty, a town they already took once before last October. "At the last accounts," say the Lisbon tidings, "the Allies were marching on the last outpost of President LOPEZ." But how comes it that a hopeless fugitive *has* outposts? These Allies are always marching against the last outpost of LOPEZ, like children marching to the foot of a rainbow. Whenever the Allies take a "last outpost," (as it must be confessed, they always do,) it proves to be a last but one. It is worse than the theatric announcements of "last appearance," "positively last appearance," "most positively and absolutely last appearance as the theatre is engaged;" "reengagement of the brilliant actor," "farewell performances," and so on in ever-recurring cycles.

If we may judge from the way in which the session of Congress has opened, we should be forced to the conclusion that we are destined to witness a repetition of an old and tiresome farce. There have already been prolonged discussions ending in nothing, mingled with the usual proportion of personalities of which everybody but Congressmen is heartily ashamed and weary. We are obliged to admit that nothing more barren or dreary can be offered to the public than the ordinary reports of Congressional debates. They are not often instructive, and no one can pretend that they are amusing. Matters will mend, it is to be hoped, after Christmas, but garrulous Senators and Representatives must try to conquer their passion for hearing their own voices before any practical work can be done. There are some men who *will* speak on every subject, and the natural consequence is that it is never worth while to listen to them. Unless members of Congress wish to cause their proceedings to be altogether neglected by the public, they will try to suppress the "bores" and encourage the business men. There is a great danger at present of Congressional reports being carefully "skipped" by the large body of the public.

Personal.

Hon. L. M. LAWSON, President St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad Company, and Colonel A. G. GOWER, Engineer-in-Chief of the same road, are stopping at the St. James Hotel

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

EUROPE.

The British Press on the Rejected Reciprocity Treaty—The British Government and the Colonies.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The *Times*, in an article on the Canadian Reciprocity Treaty, says its rejection by the United States Senate relieves England of an awkward question. If free trade existed between Canada and the Union, the Canadian tariff would discriminate against direct trade between the Union and England; Canada would recognize a closer commercial interest with the United States than with England, and political is sure to follow commercial estrangement. The *Morning Telegraph*, (Liberal journal,) on the same subject, predicts some modification of the policy of Congress toward the Dominion of Canada, through the influence of Secretary FISH, who is a believer in free trade.......A deputation waited upon Earl GRANVILLE to-day, and presented an address asking for closer relations between the British Colonies and the Home Government. Earl GRANVILLE replied, approving their request, and declaring that he was opposed to colonial independence....KOOPMANSCHAP, the Chinese merchant of San Francisco, is negotiating with the North German Lloyds Steamship Company for the transportation of coolies from Chinese ports, by way of the Suez Canal, to New-Orleans.... The *Times* to-day has an editorial on the cotton supply question. While admitting the improved quantity, quality and price of the India cotton, it does not consider possible the displacement of the American descriptions.

The Spanish Monarchy—Carlist Disturbances—A Political Conspiracy in Russia.

PARIS, Dec. 15.—Advices from Madrid represent that the question of the sovereignty is rapidly approaching a definite and satisfactory solution. It is asserted that all the necessary measures have been taken to proclaim the Duke of GENOA King of Spain, and that the proclamation will be made soon after Christmas. The Carlist insurrectionists continue quite active on the French border. Yesterday several cases of arms, supposed to belong to them, were seized at Bayonne and other places in that neighborhood, by the French authorities.

MADRID, Dec. 15.—The *Official Gazette* publishes the decree restoring the constitutional guarantees which were suspended during the Republican insurrection. The orders for the holding of elections to fill twenty-nine vacant seats in the Cortes are promulgated. It is rumored that the King of Italy recently told the Spanish Ambassador at Florence that he should refuse his consent to the coronation of the Duke of GENOA. It is also reported that Archduke VICTOR, brother of the Emperor of Austria, has refused overtures made to him by Spain in connection with the throne.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—News has been received from St. Petersburg that secret political societies have been discovered at Moscow and in the interior provinces of European Russia, and that they were plotting an insurrection to take place on the 17th of February, the anniversary of the emancipation of the serfs.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Resignation of the Brazilian Cabinet—Uruguayan Exiles Recalled.

PARIS, Dec. 15.—Still later dates have been received from Rio Janeiro. The Brazilian Ministry having unsuccessfully opposed the continuation of the war against Paraguay, had tendered their resignations, which had been accepted.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Intelligence has been received from Montevideo that the Uruguayan Government has recalled all the political exiles except General FLORES.

THE WEST INDIES.

A New Sugar Tax in Cuba—Another Arrival of Spanish Soldiers—Porto Rican Exiles Allowed to Return.

HAVANA, Dec. 15.—Captain-General DE RODAS has authorized the Council of Matanzas to impose an additional tax on sugars and molasses, for the purpose of raising the revenue sufficient to cover the municipal deficiency. The steamship *Eagle*, from New-York, arrived at this port this morning. The steamship *Bienville*, arrived to-day from New-Orleans. Another detachment of troops arrived to-day from Spain....Late intelligence from Porto Rico is to the effect that the Captain-General of that island had granted a permission to return to the natives of the island who were compromised in the revolution of last year, but declares that all foreigners implicated in the movement are to remain banished.

CANADA.

The Red River Insurrection—Governor McTavish Under Close Guard.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 15.—A special dispatch to the *Tribune* from St. Paul, of this date, says: "Late intelligence from Red River is to the effect that the rebels had placed Governor MCTAVISH under a close guard on account of his recent proclamation advising them to lay down their arms and submit to the Government. Captain CAMPBELL, of MCDOUGALL's party, attempted to enter Fort Garry, but was met at the gate by the sentinels, who forced him back upon American soil. Upon pain of being shot, he has been forbidden to enter the lines of the insurgents. An account says that the rebels continue to issue rations from the Hudson's Bay Company's goods with regularity that is making great inroads upon the provisions of the Company."

TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAY.

Meeting of the Committee at Saratoga—New-Hampshire and Vermont Active—Routes Proposed Through New-York.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Dec. 15.—Messrs. GILBERT, MOLLISON and CHENEY AMES, of Oswego, R. T. HOUGH, Lewis County, G. I. POST, Cayuga, and CHAS. H. CROSS, of Pulaski, the Committee appointed at the Oswego Convention, arrived this evening and organized a meeting.

Mr. MOLLISON gave an account of the October meeting in Oswego, and stated the object was to build a more direct route to the sea.

Mr. JOHN A. POOR, of Portland, spoke of that city, which he said had the best harbor on the Atlantic coast, and the British ship *Monarch*, with the remains of GEO. PEABODY, had been ordered there. He did not object to the people of the Empire State taking pride in New-York, but New-England wanted 3,500,000 barrels of flour per annum, and better facilities for getting it. From Portland to Chicago by the Grand Trunk Railroad is over 1,200 miles; by the new direct route, now contemplated, it will be only 960 miles. We should use the land carriage wherever possible, in preference to water. We must build a railroad across New-England, and make a more direct and shorter route. Canada is moving to build a direct route on the Northern line. He gave a description of the harbor and facilities for business of Portland. Governor WASHBURNE, of Vermont, sent word to-day that his town of only 4,000 inhabitants had undertaken to build fourteen miles of this line, to Woodstock. Chicago had been heard from. They could not afford to invest their money, but they could pledge $15,000,000 in freight. Portland would handle the freight and tranship it to Europe at less cost than New-York.

O. F. FOWLER, of Danbury, N. H., said: We have a charter and a pledge that a line through New-Hampshire shall be built. No grade over fifty feet per mile is required in his State. Nature has left a place for this air line through New-Hampshire.

JOHN CANE, editor of the Rutland *Courier*, and President of the Rutland and Woodstock Railroad, said Rutland has bonded the town for $300,000 to aid the line, and other towns in Vermont are doing the same.

A. B. FARLIN, of Warrensburg, spoke for a route through Northern New-York, from Fort Ann to Warrensburg, thence through the mountains and wilderness to Boonville, an objective point toward Oswego, 192 miles long.

J. MCECKRON, of Glenns' Falls, presented the claims of two other routes, and B. C. BUTLER, of Luzerne, spoke in favor of still another route from Fort Ann. General G. S. BATCHELDER, of Saratoga, argued in favor of passing through the towns of Milton and Galaway, Saratoga County, and Northville, in Fulton County, striking Sacandaga Valley there. This would avoid the chain of mountains between Fort Ann and Sacandaga Valley. This line would pass through a rich and well populated country instead of the sparsely-settled country further north. From Saratoga to Northville only requires twenty-eight miles of road before reaching the Wilderness.

Hon. CHENEY AMES said the hour was growing late, and asked an adjournment till to-morrow at 10 o'clock A. M. The meeting adjourned accordingly.

THE WEST.

A Charge of Murder Against the Architect and Builders of the Fallen Building in St. Louis—Pardoned by the President.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 15.—The Coroner has prepared a charge of murder in the fourth degree against GEORGE S. BARNETT, architect and superintendent; SAMUEL M. ROSS, assistant superintendent, and POLK FITZSIMMONS and RICHARD FARRELL, contractors for the stone masonry of the building on the corner of Fifth and Olive streets, which fell last November, and caused the death of a number of persons and the wounding of several others. President GRANT has pardoned ANNA COPPINE, under sentence to one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary for passing counterfeit money, on the ground that she was the dupe of her husband. She has been in prison about one month.

The Army of the Cumberland—Meeting of the Society.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 15.—The meeting of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland convened at the Academy of Music at 2 o'clock this afternoon. General KIMBALL, Chairman of the Executive Committee, called the meeting to order. Prayer was offered by Rev. E. P. INGERSOLL. In the absence of Colonel TRESLER the welcome address was made by General KIMBALL. General SHERIDAN was elected President of the Convention. Remarks were made by Generals Sheridan, Rosecrans, Wood, Schofield and Negley. The Treasurer's report shows the balance in the Treasury, after paying all expenses for the year, of $2,600. Letters from Generals THOMAS, GARFIELD and others, regretting their not being able to be at the reunion, were read. A Committee was appointed to report a plan for the investment of the funds of the Society, and also to suggest means for the further increase of the funds. Committees were also appointed to select the next place of meeting, to provide for the next annual address and nominate officers for the ensuing year, with instructions to report at the first session to-morrow. A resolution changing the anniversary to the 19th of September was referred to a Committee. The Convention adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow. General NEGLEY will deliver the annual address to-morrow afternoon.

THE INDIANS.

The Military View of the Causes of Indian Wars—White Murderers Unpunished—Important Suggestions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 15.—Major-General ORD, under date of Nov. 1, Headquarters Department of California, has sent a large mass of papers to General SHERMAN, saying such cases as the within are not unfrequent:

"A harmless Pinto Indian boy was murdered in cold blood by a worthless vagabond, a few rods from Camp McDermot, last Summer. The murderer escaped. Other similar murders of Indians have occurred in Arizona since I took command of this department; but the military authorities have no control over such murderers. The State, or Territorial authorities in these Indian districts, are either powerless or indifferent to the killing of Indians by the whites, so that the murderer almost always escapes, but if an Indian shoots a white man, it is immediately demanded by the white people of the district that the whole tribe shall be held responsible and war against them commenced. I think further legislation of Congress might meet the difficulty. It would act as a preventive if, in such cases, the murderers could be arrested by the military and held, or turned over, for trial by the nearest United States Court, and it would give the Indians some little show of equal justice."

Major-General THOMAS, in his endorsement of this letter, says:

"I can see no better method than to extend civil authority over the Indians now within the settlements, and enable them to appear as witnesses in all cases affecting their own interest, and that of the whites towards them. This affair, is a fair instance of the cause of the Indian troubles in the military division, and until white murderers and robbers of Indians are punished, a large force of troops will be necessary to protect peaceful white inhabitants in the thinly settled regions of the command from Indian avengers. I was present at McDermott, a few days after the murder of the Pinto referred to by Gen. Ord, and know the excitement produced in the peaceful camp of the Pintos by the willful, unprovoked and unpunished murder of one of their number."

General SHERMAN makes the following indorsement:

"This case illustrates the origin of most of the Indian wars on our frontier. A citizen may murder an Indian with impunity; but if the Indian retaliates, war results, and the United States must bear the expense."

The Secretary of War concurs in the suggestions of these officers, and recommends additional legislation in the premises.

THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.

Action of the Massachusetts Methodist Episcopal State Convention—A Full Report Demanded.

BOSTON, Dec. 15.—The Methodist Episcopal State Convention, at its session to-day, adopted the following:

Whereas, Painful and alarming rumors have spread far and wide of defalcations in the management of our Book Concern in New-York; and whereas the late report of the Book Committee concerning the same, while showing that these rumors are not wholly groundless, but manifestly imperfect and unsatisfactory; therefore

Resolved, That we respectfully call upon the said Book Committee for a full report of such facts within their knowledge as are necessary to a clear understanding of the manner in which this great interest of the Church has been managed.

Resolved, That we urgently request the Sub-Committee of Investigation to zealously pursue their labor to the extent necessary to a full understanding of the affairs of the Concern.

Resolved, That regarding the Bible as the only sufficient rule of Christian faith and the palladium of our liberties, we look on all attempts to exclude it from our public schools, or to break down its authority, as a blow at the foundation of republicanism.

Resolutions strongly indorsing a prohibitory liquor law also passed the Convention.

POLITICAL.

The Kentucky Senatorship—Manchester, N. H., Election.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 15.—On the second ballot STEVENSON received 55 votes; MCCREERY, 54; GOLLADAY, 16; STANLEY, 10; BECK, 1. The joint session then adjourned until to-morrow. It is claimed at Frankfort that if the Senatorial race is narrowed between MCCREERY and STEVENSON, MCCREERY will be supported by a majority of those voting for GOLLADAY. In the second ballot to-morrow STEVENSON's friends count upon the Republican vote cast for FINLEY, upon the strength of the report that STEVENSON favors negro testimony.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Dec. 15.—JAMES A. WESTON, Citizens' candidate, was elected Mayor of this city yesterday, by 147 majority, over ISAAC W. SMITH, the present incumbent.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

TERRA HAUTE, Ind., Dec. 15.—GEORGE P. BARLOW, of Florida, was found dead in bed at the Terra Haute House this morning, having committed suicide by taking laudanum. He left the following letter:

DEAR FATHER: Tell my younger brother to beware of the dissipated course which has caused my death.
Yours ever. (Signed) GEORGE.
Have me buried near my mother.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15.—The jury in the case of BENJ. F. MORET, charged with malfeasance in office while Assistant Assessor of the Eighth Reading District, returned a verdict of guilty in the United States District Court.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 15.—This morning the Police arrested J. W. LANE for drunkenness. On his person they found $50 in genuine money and $60 in counterfeit, together with a circular letter from WOGAN & CO., No. 73 Nassau-st., New-York, informing him that they had sold counterfeit money so well executed as to deceive the Government Treasury experts, at low rates.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 15.—One hundred thousand acres of the Agricultural College Land scrip, issued to New-York, was to-day sold for $87,000, to G. F. LEWIS, of Cleveland, Ohio.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 15.—The jailer at Carrollton, Ky., while incarcerating a murderer named ANDREW MCDIARMITT, was knocked down by him and locked in a cell. MCDIARMITT escaped, but was rearrested. Twelve other prisoners pried off a portion of the jail roof and made a successful escape.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 15.—JOHN S. CASKIL, member of Congress from this district during the eight years preceding the war, died to-day. He served on the Committee on the Judiciary... The Grand Lodge of Masons in session here has resolved to sustain the Grand Lodge of Louisiana in its contest with the Grand Orient of France.

POTTSVILLE, Dec. 15.—SAMUEL NANKEWIS, an English preacher at Centreville, was convicted this evening of murder in the first degree for killing his infant child. His wife MARY was acquitted. Both had been in this country but a few months. His counsel has moved for a new trial.

More Suits Against the Erie Railway Company.

The merchants of Paterson having determined to test the legality of the increase by the Erie Railway Company, of charges for transportation of freight under "terminal express," have placed in the hands of their counsel, General THOS. D. HOXSEY, about three hundred bills, upon each of which an action will be commenced to recover a penalty of $100 for each extortion. It is contended that under the provisions of the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad charter, under which the Erie Company [illegible] and people to pay, but that the Erie Company is liable to every man whose business is restricted or damaged by their extortion.

AMUSEMENTS.

"L'ELISIRE D'AMORE" AT THE ACADEMY.

No opera in which Signor RONCONI has so great a part as *Dr. Dulcamara* can be precisely a failure, but the performance of "L'Elisire d'Amore" last night required all the exertions of that capital buffo to redeem it from falling flat, even with an audience more than inclined to be pleased. Most of the work of the season has been so deserving and, withal, so fortunate, that it would be almost miraculous were there not a drawback or two toward the close; and it is with no unkindly feeling toward any of the artists concerned that we feel compelled to say that this was not one of the golden triumphs of the series. Mlle. PAULINE CANISSA has a mezzo-soprano voice of not unpleasing quality and of very creditable cultivation, but she is neither interesting as an actress nor—so far as a single hearing justifies an opinion—remarkable as a singer. Her execution is at times extremely good, and her artistic intention without flaw; but the archness, the freshness, the charm of *Adina* are at present wanting in her impersonation, and we fear are unlikely to be forthcoming in the future. Mlle. CANISSA will be more successful, we imagine, in the concert room than on the stage. It is, however, not altogether fair to judge an artist from a single character, and we shall be glad of any opportunity that may enable us to modify our opinion, and to speak as warmly of this lady as we should desire. Signor RONCONI acted *Dr. Dulcamara* with all his old spirit, and made his scenes pass off to an accompaniment of tumultuous laughter. Signor ERRANI was smooth and acceptable in *Nemorino*, and Signor COLETTI was much the reverse in *Sergeant Belcore*. To-morrow is advertised as the last night of the season. "Il Ballo in Maschera" is the opera, and Signor LEFRANC and Mme. BRIOL the chief artists. On Saturday "Pipelè" will be sung, with Miss KELLOGG and RONCONI, for the concluding *matinée*, and in the following week the company proceed on a short tour designed to take in Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. They return to New-York in February.

THE FRENCH PLAYERS.

The French artists whose performances at the New-York Theatre have already had reference, continue to appear there nightly. They sing this evening, ADOLPHE ADAMS' delightful though rather antiquated opera of "Le Sourd," and, thanks especially to the efforts of M. GIRREBEUCK, and of Mme. GUERETTI, their interpretation of it leaves little room for fault-finding. "Le Sourd" is to be repeated, in view of the success of the first representation, until Saturday evening, when the bill will be changed, and the modern standard comedy of "Par Droit de Conquête" will be added.

THE CARDIFF GIANT.

The statue which is claimed by its owners to be the veritable "Stone Man" will be placed on public exhibition at Apollo Hall, on Monday, Dec. 20. From the information given us we do not question but that this is, as asserted, the first Giant in the field; that is say, the one that was discovered on the 16th of October last, on the farm of Mr. W. C. NEWELL, in Onondaga County, N. Y. Whether this originality or priority of production involves any essential superiority we do not at present undertake to say. If there is such a thing as copyright in a hoax, perhaps it has. In any case there has been so much talk about the matter that there can be little doubt the levees of the Simon pure man of Cardiff will be fashionably and numerously attended.

MORE FAILURES.

Several Large Firms Suspended—The Fall in Gold the Cause.

The present condition of the money market has been productive of many failures, especially among large importers, to many of whom the sudden fall of gold has brought almost utter ruin. Among the suspensions announced yesterday was that of

L. EDGERTON & CO.,

probably the largest importers of foreign carpets in this country, always excepting Mr. A. T. STEWART. This firm suspended on Monday, and yesterday made an assignment for the benefit of the creditors to Hon. ALBERT P. EDGERTON, of Fort Wayne, Ind., a gentleman of great wealth and unimpeachable integrity. Messrs. EDGERTON & Co. were compelled, when gold was in the region of 145, to take out of bond a large quantity of foreign carpetings, paying the duties with gold purchased at a high premium. Gold soon commenced its downward career, and business being all but stagnant, the goods remained in the firm's warehouse, depreciating in value day by day. The head of the firm was influenced to a great extent in his purchases of gold by the advice and example of another large dealer, (in a different line of business, however,) who was disposed, in the parlance of "the street," to be "bullish." This gentleman was a man of mark in the financial world, and followed his bent so far that he also failed. The gold which Mr. EDGERTON paid for duties he bought at the current rates, expecting that the premium would advance, instead of borrowing, as is frequently done by importers. Had he borrowed his gold, the premium would have fallen before the debts were due, and suspension might have been avoided. Mr. EDGERTON's partner is A. P. EDGERTON, Jr., the son of the assignee, and the firm's place of business is on the corner of Broadway and Leonard-street. It would seem that the house in which the firm was located is an ill-fated one, since no less than four failures or suspensions have occurred within it. H. E. DEBLEY & Co., dry goods merchants, who failed about a year ago, were its occupants, as were BETTS, NICHOLS & Co., saddlers, who failed nearly two years ago. Previous to the occupancy of the latter parties a firm whose name cannot be recalled rented the store, and inaugurated the list of disagreeable events which ended with the suspension of L. EDGERTON & CO.

Mr. LYCURGUS EDGERTON, the senior member, entered the dry goods trade in 1835, as a junior in the large house of JOHN STEWARD & CO. The other partners were JOHN P. YELVERTON, (afterward President of the Bank of North America,) who has since died, and ADDISON G. JEROME, now a well-known operator. The last-named gentlemen retired from the firm in 1836, and Messrs. STEWARD & EDGERTON carried on the business for a year, when Mr. STEWARD retired immensely wealthy. The firm then became L. EDGERTON, ROGERS & HATCH, and was located at Nos. 71 and 73 Worth-street. Its business prospered finely until the breaking out of the war, when, through the unwillingness or inability of the Southern merchants to pay, it lost $750,000. Notwithstanding this heavy loss the firm met every dollar of its indebtedness and again changed its name to that borne at the present time. With his capital thus impaired, Mr. EDGERTON again started in business, this time making a specialty of imported carpets, meeting with great success during the war and for a time after it.

Mr. EDGERTON is spoken of in commercial circles as a man of unflinching probity, and of great tact and energy in all his undertakings. The suspension of the firm is matter of deep regret to all who have had dealings with them, and on all sides it is hoped that their embarrassments may be only temporary. Hon. A. P. EDGERTON, the brother of the senior of the firm, and father of the junior, is an assignee to whom the creditors may look with full confidence for the protection of their interests. He has been long prominent in Indiana—having been run for Lieutenant-Governor on the Hendricks ticket and defeated by only 700 votes—and was for many years associated in business with Hon. HUGH MCCOLLOCH, late Secretary of the Treasury. Messrs. EDGERTON & Co. hope to be able to meet all their liabilities. An inventory of stock is now being taken, and besides that in their store, the firm have a large amount of goods which have not been taken out of bond.

RICHARD PATRICK & CO.

The failure of this firm was also announced yesterday, and, as it ranks among the best in the City in the hardware trade, the news created both surprise and alarm. The cause of the failure cannot be definitely stated, although it is said that it arose from some delay in the transmissions of remittances from the San Francisco house, which is a connection of the firm. Mr. RICHARD PATRICK, the senior member, commenced his career as a clerk to ERASTUS CORNING, of Albany, whom he left in 1838, establishing himself on Pearl-street, in this City, under the firm name of RICHARD PATRICK & Co. He soon formed a profitable connection with JOSEPH FARRELL, & SONS, of Wolverhampton, England, and in about fifteen years retired with a fortune estimated to be at least $1,000,000. Soon afterward, however, he reëmbarked in business, establishing his firm in New-York as RICHARD PATRICK & Co., and that in San Francisco—for on the Pacific coast he saw a fine opportunity for success in his business—as WM. ALVORD & Co. Mr. ALVORD retired with great wealth two years ago, and the firms on both sides of the continent became identical in name. The business was a very profitable one, and Mr. PATRICK was reputed to be immensely wealthy, even up to the day of his suspension. It may be judged then, that his failure was a [illegible] to his other business, [illegible] Mr. PATRICK held a leading position in the Bank of the State of New-York.

W. B. WILTBANK.

On the Stock Exchange yesterday a letter from Mr. W. B. WILTBANK was read, in which he announced his inability to meet his engagements. Mr. WILTBANK was for some years connected with the Sub-Treasury, and his career there, as well as his subsequent operations on the street have earned for him an enviable character as a business man. He hopes to be able to liquidate all claims within a short time.

Gray and Pratt, the Wall-Street Defaulters and Forgers.

No traces of the whereabouts of WM. E. GRAY and T. H. PRATT, who forged bonds, borrowed money on them and decamped, have yet been found. In another column will be found the advertisement of VERMILYE & Co., and others, who offer the following reward for their apprehension: Ten per cent. upon the valuation of whatever money, bonds or securities may be recovered from said arrests. It has been found that sixteen certificates of $1,000 each, (State Bounty Loan Bonds of 1877,) originally issued to C. W. WOOLSEY, who afterward obtained a duplicate because the originals had been stolen, had been raised to $10,000 each, making a loss to the brokers who took them as collateral of $160,000. Also, that five certificates of the same class, issued to T. H. PRATT, of $1,000 each, were raised to $10,000 each, making a loss to those who took them in as collateral of $45,000. The aggregate loss to money lenders as far as ascertained is $225,000.

The New American Clipper Ship Dauntless.

The fine clipper ship *Dauntless*, which will arrive in this port to-day from Mystic, Conn., having been towed thence by the Atlantic Submarine Wrecking Company's steamer *Philip*, was built by MAGSON, FISH & Co. in Mystic, Conn., for Captain R. P. WILBUR, her commander, C. P. WILLIAMS, Captain STONE, of Stonington, and J. D. FISH & Co., of New-York. She is 180 feet in length, thirty-five feet beam and twenty-three deep. Her registered tonnage is 995 and she is wire rigged. Her total cost amounts to something like $80,000. She will immediately commence to take on board a general cargo for San Francisco, for which port she will sail in the beginning of February, 1870. She sails in GEORGE D. SUTTON's California line, and follows the *Fleetwing*, which sails in January. Her crew, all told, will number twenty men fore and aft.

Aid that struggling charitable institution with a Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine, No. 625 Broadway.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, GRAY NUNNERY, MONTREAL.

We, the undersigned Sisters of Charity, certify with pleasure that, after a trial of ten years, we have found WHEELER & WILSON's sewing machines superior in every respect to all others used in our establishment. Their mechanism is strong and perfect, and with little care never get out of order.
SISTER COUTLER.
—*Express.* SISTER BAYEUX.

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Open 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.—*Advertisement.*

In view of the deception practiced by dealers in worthless Oroide and other spurious imitation watches, buyers of genuine AMERICAN WATCHES should invariably demand a certificate of genuineness.—*Advertisement.*

A Good Light is a Blessing.

The light afforded by PRATT's "Astral" Oil is superior to that of any other oil, or even gas. It will not explode, and its good qualities are attested by thousands in the City and country who are now burning it.—*Advertisement.*

WATER CRESSES are a sure antidote to Nicotine. A surer antidote to the "blues" is to get fitted for a new suit by FREEMAN & BURR, Nos. 138 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

WALTHAM WATCHES.—The best watches to buy and the best place to buy is at FULLER & Co.'s, No. 25 John-st., New-York. A complete assortment always on hand.—*Advertisement.*

T. B. BYNNER & Co., 189 Broadway, New-York, watches and jewelry at wholesale.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all the interesting news of the week, together with fresh editorial comments.

Among other features of interest are presented the following:

Foreign Intelligence.

GREAT BRITAIN: Another Meeting in Regard to the Colonies; Sailing of the *Monarch* with the Remains of Mr. Peabody; Further News of Dr. Livingstone; Mr. Ashbury on the Proposed Yacht Race.

FRANCE: The Emperor's Speech: Stormy Scene in the French Chambers; Demand for the Impeachment of M. Forcade; The Yellow Book.

THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL: The Pope's Allocution; Temporary Adjournment of the Council; Who are Invited to Attend.

SPAIN: Action of the Cortes in regard to the Ecumenical Council.

CUBA: Discovery of a Negro Plot; Brutal Torture of the Victims; Flogging Extraordinary; Progress of the War.

General Topics.

WINTER FASHIONS: Proper Out-door Costumes; Bonnets for the Street, Opera and Theatre.

MISCELLANEOUS: A Chinese Funeral in San Francisco—Sacrifices to the Gods; The Fire in Galveston—200 Buildings Destroyed; Another Horrible Murder of a Whole Family in Pennsylvania; Exhumation of a Megatherium in Ohio; Mr. Burlingame's Mission in Europe; Items of Religious and Scientific News; Disgraceful Proceedings in California.

Political.

Proceedings of Congress; The Elections in Texas; Proceedings in the Kentucky and Tennessee Legislatures; The Fifteenth Amendment in Ohio; The Municipal Election in Georgia; Meeting of the Legislature; How the President's Message was Received.

Local News.

Sale of $3,000,000 of Confederate Bonds; Meeting of Holders of Tennessee Bonds; Coinage of the United States Mint; Discussion of the Richardson-McFarland Case by the Woman's Suffrage Association; A Letter from Rev. Henry Ward Beecher on the Richardson Case; Departure of Pere Hyacinthe for Europe; A Swiss Village in Westchester County; Important Decision Regarding the Encroachments on New-York Harbor; Meeting of the New-England Society; Death from Explosive Oil; A New Organ; The Fenians; The Work at Hell Gate; A Fight over the Estate of an Alleged Lunatic.

Agricultural.

The Way to Blanket Horses; The Apple Crop of Western New-York; Fish Culture; The Best Deodorizer; A Plow Guide; Agriculture in Georgia; The Next Georgia State Fair: The Cotton Crop.

The Markets.

*Specially Prepared Summaries of Financial, Commercial, Live Stock and Produce Movements.

Editorial Comments.

The State Marriage Laws; Extent and Cost of the Mail Service; The Case of Georgia; Our Army in Time of Peace; A Practical View of the Income Tax; Hard Times; Virginia and Amnesty; Mimic Warfare in Hayti; Release of the Gunboats: The First Great Want; Pere Hyacinthe's Address.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers, in any part of the country, for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $8; ten copies, $15; twenty copies, $25. An extra copy to getter up of club of ten or twenty subscribers, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.

Holiday Presents.

Save money in buying Chromos by going up stairs. E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO., No. 591 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. STEREOSCOPES, VIEWS, ALBUMS, FRAMES.

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Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

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Coughs.—The administration of medicinal preparations in the form of a lozenge is of all modes the most eligible and convenient, more especially as regards a cough remedy. "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," or Cough Lozenges, allay irritation which induces coughing, giving instant relief in bronchitis, hoarseness, influenza and consumptive and asthmatic complaints.

Swiss Carved Goods Suitable for the Holiday trade, at Swiss M'f'g Co., 38 E. 14th-st., Union-sq.

MARRIED.

BALDWIN—DANY.—On Wednesday, Dec. 1, in Brooklyn, by Rev. Dr. Duryea, JOHN M. BALDWIN to CLARRY N., youngest daughter of Wm. P. Dany, Esq.

BOWEN—PLUMMER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 14, 1869, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Thomas D. Anderson, D. D., assisted by Rev. Walter W. Hammond, HENRY E. BOWEN to LIZZIE W., daughter of J. L. Plummer, Esq.

CAMPION—CARPENTER.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Tuesday, Dec. 14, by Rev. A. H. Partridge, JOHN T. CAMPION to CHRISTINE H. CARPENTER, all of Brooklyn, E. D.

DANFORTH—WHITAKER.—On Wednesday, Dec. 15, at Bergen Point, N. J., by Rev. George A. Lintner, D. D., GEORGE LINTNER DANFORTH, of Middleburg, N. Y., to ANITA, daughter of the late George Whitaker, of New-York City. No cards.

MANN—DUDLEY.—At the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. F. M. Kipp, Mr. F. C. MANN, of St. Louis, Mo., to Miss LIDA R. DUDLEY, of Fishkill Village, N. Y.

☞ Chicago and Springfield, Mass., papers please copy.

PAGE—VAN DEVENTER.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 15, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. R. K. Rogers, J. SEAVER PAGE, of New-York, to LIZZIE, daughter of Henry B. Van Deventer.

VAN SLYCKE—RUSSELL.—On Wednesday, Dec. 15, at St. Luke's Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. J. W. Diller, D. D., JAMES T. VAN SLYCKE, of Chicago, late Captain in the Buenos Ayrean Navy, to MARY L., eldest daughter of Wm. W. Russell, Esq., of Brooklyn, N. Y. No cards.

DIED.

BLAKE.—At Wrentham, Mass., on Sunday, Dec. 5, 1869, HARRIET S. BLAKE, relict of the late Drayton Blake, and daughter of Allen Thomas, of Jeffersonton, Ga., aged 65 years, 9 months and 2 days.

BREWSTER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 13, General WILLIAM R. BREWSTER, aged 41 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Excelsior Brigade, N. Y. S. V., and members of New-York Lodge No. 330, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Montague and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Remains will be interred in Green-Wood.

CARPENTER.—On Monday, Dec. 13, 1869, in the City of Camden, N. J., ANNA S., daughter of Thomas P. and Rebecca Carpenter, aged 26 years.

Funeral services at St. Paul's Church, in that city, on Friday next, at 1½ P. M. The friends are invited without further notice.

COLLIER.—At Aiken, S. C., on Sunday, Dec. 5, Rev. EZRA W. COLLIER, aged 43 years.

Relatives and friends, the clergy, and the members of his former charges, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his brother-in-law, C. F. Hunter, No. 348 West 14th-st., on Friday, 17th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

CORNING.—At Roseville, Newark, N. J., on Wednesday evening, Dec. 15, JANE B. CORNING, widow of Leonard Corning, and daughter of the late Garrat N. Bleecker, of this City.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

GLEDHILL.—On Tuesday morning, Dec. 14, at his residence, WILLIAM GLEDHILL, in his 47th year.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Friday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, without further notice, from his late residence, No. 196 Broadway, Paterson, N. J.

HICKCOX.—On Monday, Dec. 13, ALIDA ANN BOGERT, wife of the late D. S. Hickcox.

Funeral at her late residence, No. 248 Raymond-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, at 1 o'clock P. M. Friends and relatives invited without further invitation.

HOWARD.—On Wednesday, Dec. 15, HELLEN AUGUSTA, daughter of J. K. Howard, in the 21st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her uncle, J. S. Johnston, Leonard-st., near Van Cott-av., Greenpoint, on Friday morning, at 12 o'clock.

KIRBY.—At Albion, N. Y., on Sunday morning, Dec. 12, VIRGINIA ROWLAND, wife of Rev. R. M. Kirby, and daughter of Benjamin Rowland, of Philadelphia, Penn.

Funeral on Thursday, Dec. 16, at 12 o'clock, from the residence of her father.

MESSENGER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 13, ELIZABETH, daughter of Harry Messenger, in the 22d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, on Thursday, Dec. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M.

MOON.—At Yonkers, on Monday, Dec. 13, LIZZIE L. MOON, daughter of the late John Moon.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 139 Washington-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 16, at 2 o'clock.

MORTIMER.—In Paris, France, on Tuesday, Dec. 14, MARY MORTIMER, daughter of W. S. and A. E. Mortimer, and granddaughter of Richard Mortimer.

RANKIN.—At Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 14, WILLIAM RANKIN, aged 84 years.

The funeral will take place from the First Presbyterian Church of Newark, on Friday, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

RICH.—Accidentally killed, at Norwich, Conn., on Monday, Dec. 13, SAMUEL S., son of Samuel and Delia Rich.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral from No. 153 East 65th-st., to-day, at 10 o'clock A. M.

☞ West New-Jersey papers please copy.

SOUTHACK.—On Tuesday, Dec. 14, Dr. J. W. SOUTHACK, in the 30th year of his age.

The relatives, friends, and members of the medical profession are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 236 5th-av. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood Cemetery for interment.

STAFFORD.—In New-Haven, Conn., on Friday, Dec. 10, THOMAS J. STAFFORD, aged 67 years.

TROWBRIDGE.—At Hackensack, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 14, JOSEPH A. TROWBRIDGE, in the 38th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Friday, 17th inst., at 1½ P. M. Train from Pavonia Ferry at 12 M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE
WEBER
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANOFORTES
indorsed by the first artists, PAREPA-ROSA, KELLOGG, TOPP, BRIGNOLI, THEO. THOMAS, MILLS, PATTISON, BRISTOW, SANDERSON, MARETZEK, and others, as the
LEADING PIANO-FORTES IN AMERICA.
Hence the unparalleled and enormous increase in their sale of
210 PER CENT.
in two years, as per internal revenue returns.
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5TH-AV., CORNER 16TH-ST.

RUBBER GOODS,
VULCANITE JEWELRY,
TOYS, FANCY ARTICLES,
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In great assortment for the
HOLIDAYS,
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No. 205 Broadway and
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FANS—PARIS FANS.
Four, Five and Six to Thirty-five dollars each.
OPERA GLASSES.
Five, Six and Seven to Thirty dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN & SON, No. 1,173 Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts., and No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

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Of all kinds, Two, Three and Four to Seventy-five Dollars a set. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN & SON, No. 1,173 Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts., and No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

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Ear rings $2 a pair. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN & SON, No. 1,173 Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts., and No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

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HOLIDAYS,
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EVAPORATORS,
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POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS for Europe on THURSDAY, 16th, and SATURDAY, 18th inst., will close at this office at 12 M., and at the stations as follows, viz.: A and B, 11:45 A. M.; C and O, 11:30 A. M.; D and E, 11:15 A. M.; F and G, 10:50 A. M.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

Every one who buys the First Number of the Second Volume of HEARTH AND HOME, now ready and for sale by all respectable newsdealers, will receive with it a beautiful sheet of music, containing the $100 PRIZE SONG, set to the $100 PRIZE MUSIC, now for the first time published.

This number is running over with Christmas richness of all sorts. Besides pictures by DARLEY, HEPWORTH, and ADDIE LEDYARD, it contains A WONDERFUL GHOST STORY, written expressly for HEARTH AND HOME, by Miss PHELPS, author of "Gates Ajar." Seven Cents will buy a copy of the largest, and cheapest, and BEST FAMILY WEEKLY in the world.

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The thousands who would know all about Florida before going there, will find this book just the thing, whether they are invalids, tourists, sportsmen, or seeking homes away from cold Winters in a delightful clime. Beautifully illustrated. The bookstores have it. Price $1 25 by mail.
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HOURS AT HOME
FOR JANUARY, 1870.
AN ILLUSTRATED HOLIDAY NUMBER.
The January number of HOURS AT HOME is a "holiday number." It contains a paper for the season, entitled "Real Christmas," by Mrs. M. E. Dodge, author of "Hans Brinker," and an exquisite Christmas story, "St. Ephrem." The naval career of the late Rear-Admiral Stewart (Old Ironsides) is sketched by one who has had the very best opportunity of gathering up interesting incidents in the personal history of one of our greatest heroes, and Rev. Geo. B. Bacon discusses "The Coming Chinaman, and What Shall We Do With Him?" The number also contains a brilliant poem by "H. H.," "The True Ballad of the King's Singer," and an interesting paper on "The Bedouin Arabs," by one who has personally studied their peculiarities and mode of life. "Compton Friars," by the author of "Mary Powell," is concluded, and the first installment is given of
HERO,
a serial by Georgiana M. Craik, author of "Mildred," "Lost and Won," &c.
This story, which is one of the most brilliant of this gifted author's productions, will be published exclusively in HOURS AT HOME, the MS. having been purchased from Miss Craik for that purpose. The number is also illustrated by
FOUR BEAUTIFUL FULL-PAGE ENGRAVINGS,
accompanying an article on Pouchet's great work, "The Universe."

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Thankful tears, oh, Undefiled!
For a woman's Crown of Glory,
For the blessing of a child."

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POLITICAL.

REORGANIZATION
OF THE
UNION REPUBLICAN PARTY
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

ALL UNION REPUBLICAN ELECTORS RESIDENT IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK are requested to meet in their respective Assembly Districts on the evenings of Dec. 16 and 17, between the hours of 7 and 9½ o'clock, at the places hereinafter designated, and enroll their names for the purpose of reorganizing the Union Republican Associations in their respective districts, pursuant to the compact for consolidating under one General Committee all organizations representing the Republican electors of the City of New-York:

First District—No. 9 Beach-st.
Second District—Shakespeare Hotel.
Third District—No. 275 Broome-st.
Fourth District—No. 286 East Broadway.
Fifth District—No. 210 Spring-st.
Sixth District—No. 134 Clinton-st.
Seventh District—No. 139 8th-st.
Eighth District—Runk's Hotel, No. 274 Grand-st.
Ninth District—Lebanon Hall, 10 Abingdon-square.
Tenth District—No. 385 Bowery.
Eleventh District—Southwest corner Broadway and 29d-st.
Twelfth District—Humboldt Hall, No. 98 Avenue C.
Thirteenth District—Briggs Hall, No. 130 West 24th-st.
Fourteenth District—No. 23 3d-av.
Fifteenth District—Continental Hall, southwest corner 8th-av., and 34th-st.
Sixteenth District—Demilt Dispensary, corner 23d-st. and 2d-av.
Seventeenth District—Wigwam, 49th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.
Eighteenth District—No. 453 4th-av.
Nineteenth District—Corner 70th-st. and Broadway.
Twentieth District—Nineteenth Ward Hall, 58d-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.
Twenty-first District—Harmony Hall, corner 119th-st. and 3d-av.

By order of the Joint Committee on Reorganization:

William H. De Camp,	Norman Stratton,
Chas. T. Polhamus,	James W. Booth,
Thomas E. Stewart,	William Haw, Jr.,
John Duke,	James McLaren,
William B. White,	Sheridan Shook,
John J. O'Brien,	George H. Van Cleft.

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—In consequence of the Wigwam not being completed, the first meeting (Dec. 16) for reënrollment of Republicans will be held at the southwest corner of Broadway and 49th-st.; the other meeting (Dec. 17) will be held at the Wigwam, 49th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. By order.
ROBERT S. DOBBIES, JAMES CUSHING, JR.,
E. L. BULLOCK, WILLIAM J. O'BRYON,
Inspectors of Reënrollment.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

An unusual number of persons collected at the Exchange yesterday, but the sales were chiefly by order of the Supreme Court. That which attracted most notice was the disposal of the New-York Hotel property by E. H. LUDLOW & Co., under the direction of E. RANDOLPH ROBINSON, referee. This property extends 184.3 feet on Broadway, 200 feet on Waverley-place, 91.9 feet on Mercer-street, and 148.2 feet on Washington-place, occupying the whole block with the exception of the estate of Mrs. JONES, on the southwest corner, (52 feet by 91.7.) Prior to 1840 this land was mostly occupied by residences, and nearly one-half of it was sold for less than $50,000 at that time. Subsequent to that period it came into the hands of HICKSON W. FIELD and MATTHEW MORGAN, and the hotel was erected upon it. On the death of Mr. MORGAN his share of the property was bequeathed to his descendants and relatives, and the title has remained in them and their heirs without partition until the present proceedings were instituted. This suit was commenced in January last by EDWARD MORGAN and CHARLES MORGAN, against the other heirs, and JOHN JAY was appointed receiver pending the suit. An order was finally made, on the 2d of October, by Judge CLERKE, directing a sale of the whole property at public auction. At the sale yesterday a large crowd gathered around the stand of LUDLOW & Co., but no very remarkable bids were made, and the property was bought by Mr. FIELD, and a part of the heirs of Mr. MORGAN. HICKSON W. FIELD still owns one-half, LUCINDA MORGAN three-twentieths, EDWARD MORGAN one-twentieth, CHARLES MORGAN one-twentieth, HENRY MORGAN one-twentieth, and the rest is held by CHARLES and LUCINDA MORGAN, as trustees for GEO. MORGAN, LUCINDA M. ELY, SOPHIA ROBBINS and MATTHEW MORGAN, Jr. The sum at which it was bid off was $1,095,000, the owners having been offered $1,500,000 at private sale. The hotel proper was leased by Mr. JAY to HILDRETH & BROCKWAY for one year, ending May next, for the sum of $67,000, and the stores bring in upward of $40,000 more. The previous lessees since the opening of the house have been Captain COMSTOCK, J. B. MINOTT and HIRAM CRANSTON.

JAMES M. MILLER sold the house and lot No. 59 Henry-street for $10,700, under direction of D. P. INGRAHAN, Jr., referee. Six lots on One Hundred and Fortieth-street and Broadway were also sold by MILLER. Two of these, (on One Hundred and Fortieth-street,) on one of which is a dwelling, brought $5,000 each. The corner lot, 86.3 feet on One Hundred and Fortieth-street, by 26.10¾ on Broadway, sold for $3,700, and the three lots north of the same brought $3,250 each.

W. H. RAYNOR sold, for LARRAIN FREEMAN, to R. A. WHITHAUS, at private sale, three lots on the northeast corner of Seventy-third-street and Tenth-avenue, 76.8x100, for $32,000. These lots will front diagonally on the Grand Boulevard, if the gore at the junction of Tenth-avenue and that thoroughfare is thrown open by the Central Park Commissioners. They sold in 1860, when Mr. FREEMAN bought them, for $8,000.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

New-York Hotel property, 200.1x184.3, less corner lot, which is 52x91.7	$1,095,000

By James M. Miller.

2 lots, house on one, n. s. 140th-st., 86.3 ft. w. of Broadway, each 25x99.11, each	$5,000
1 lot, corner Broadway and 140th-st., 26.10¾x86.3x24.11¼x96.3	3,700
3 lots, Broadway, between 140th and 141st sts., each 26.10 ft. front and 24.11 ft. rear, and varying from 96 to 126 ft. in depth, each	3,250
1 house and lot, Henry-st., 115 ft. w. of Market-st	10,000

By Jos. McGuire.

House and lot, n. s. 130th-st., 435 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x99.11	$15,400

Private Sale.

NEW-YORK.

By W. H. Raynor, Broker.

3 lots, n. e. cor. of 73d-st. and 10th-av., 76.8x100	$32,000

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Boulevard and 143d-st., n. w. corner, 375x99.10, mortgage, $30,500	$1,600
Cannon-st., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Rivington-st., 100x100	50,000
Goerck-st., w. s., 75 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 21x100, December, 1869	10,550
Goerck-st., w. s., 75 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 21x100, October, 1869	12,000
Hester and Norfolk sts., n. e. corner, 25x52	4,500
Horatio-st., n. s., 16.8 ft. e. of 4th-st., 16.8x65	12,500
Madison-st., n. s., 311.2 ft. e. of Scammel-st., 23.9x96	30,000
Reade-st., n. s., lot No. 681, Church farm, Fifth Ward, 25x53	nom.
Thompson-st., e. s., 118.11 ft. s. of Prince-st., 70.9x19.1	11,000
9th-st., n. s., 263 ft. w. of Avenue C, 20x92.3	12,000
11th-st., n. s., 93 ft. e. of Avenue B, 25x103.3	5,000
13th-st., s. s., 318 ft. e. of Avenue B, 20x103.3	5,000
47th-st., n. s., 421.3 ft. e. of 10th-av., 37.6x100.5	7,500
57th-st., n. s., 76.8 ft. w. of 2d-av., 16.8x100.5	17,500
65th-st., n. s., 315 ft. w. of 1st-av., h. and l., 20x½ block	18,000
83d-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 10th-av., 73.3x50x71.3x50	18,500
118th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 3d-av., 18.9x100, h. and l.	5,000
Madison-av. and 53d-st., s. e. corner, 25x100.5, q. c., November	nom.
1st-av., e. s., 56 ft. s. of 19th-st., 36x90	10,000
2d-av., w. s., 40.2 ft. s. of 43d-st., 20.1x75	20,750
5th-av., w. s., between 49th and 50th-sts., No. 616, 20x125, ground lease	65,000

Leases Recorded.

Broadway, No. 762, first floor and basement, 5 years; 1 year, $2,500; 2 years, per year, $3,500; 2 years, per year	$4,000
Broadway, No. 1,315, 3 years; first year, $1,200; second year, $1,350; third year	1,500
Cherry-st., Nos. 204½, 206 and 208; Pike-st., Nos. 70, 72, 74; stores, dwellings, stables; 5 years; per year	4,500
East Houston-st., No. 126, 2 years, per year	600
46th-st. and 3d-av., s. e. corner, store, &c., 5 years, per year	1,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Broadway and Georgia-av., s. w. corner, 150x100	$1,250
Broadway and Kosciusko-place, s. e. corner, 100x98.9	9,250
Court and Leonard sts., s. w. corner, 100x200	500
Concord-st., s. e. s., 100 ft. s. w. of Lafayette-av., 50x125	200
Douglass-st., n. s., 185 ft. w. of Hoyt-st., 20x100	500
Front-st., s. s., 103.5 ft. e. of Pearl-st., 101x37.6x2x145x75.3x51 / Front-st., s. s., 77 ft. e. of Pearl-st., 26x100	11,000
Herkimer-st., n. s., 40 ft. w. of Albany-av., 20x100	5,250
Remsen and Clinton sts., s. w. corner, 53x125x30x21.2x84, q. c	nom.
Rutledge-st., s. e. s., 90 ft. n. e. of Wythe-av., 80x100	4,000
Shaffer-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of Broadway, 25x100	345
Union-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Bond-st., 20x100	1,000
2d-st., s. s., 22 ft. w. of 7th-av., 22x90	22,000
2d-st., s. s., 44 ft. w. of 7th-av., 22x90	22,000
2d-st., s. s., 66 ft. w. of 7th-av., 22x90	22,000
2d-st., s. s., 88 ft. w. of 7th-av., 22x90	22,000
2d-st., s. s., 198 ft. w. of 7th-av., 22x90	22,000
2d-st. and 7th-av., s. w. corner, 22x90	25,800
3d-place, s. s., 104.2 ft. w. of Court-st., 20.10x½ block	9,020
17th-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 9th-av., 75x100	12,000
Alabama-av., w. s., 255.11 ft. s. of Atlantic-av., 16.8x100	3,900
Atlantic-av., s. s., 65 ft. w. of Brooklyn-av., 35x100	2,000
Norman-av., s. s., 24 ft. e. of Oakland-st., 19x85	5,000
Snediker-av., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Liberty-av., 175x100 / Brooklyn and Rockway Beach R. R., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Liberty-av., 175x100	8,400
St. Mark's-av., n. s., 450 ft. e. of Grand-av., 75x131, q. c., ½ share	2,000
St. Mark's-av., n. s., 525 ft. e. of Grand-av., 75x131, q. c., ½ share	2,000
Yates-av., e. s., 80 ft. s. of Hart-st., 20x100	7,000

QUEENS COUNTY.

Astoria.

Perot-av., w. s., 300 ft. n. of Fulton-st., 50x100	$400

Glendale.

Railroad-av., s. s., 25 ft. e. of Ridgewood-av., 25x123	$250

Hempstead.

Baldwinville to Hempstead road, s. s., adjoining Baldwin's, 1¼ acres	$214
Cornwell to Carmans road, s. s., adjoining Thomas', 6¾ acres	200
Hempstead village to Baldwinville road, w. s., adjoining Cornell's, 37 acres	1,886

North Hempstead.

North Hempstead and Flushing pike, s. s., adjoining Haviland's, 81 acres	$45,000

Oyster Bay.

South Oyster Bay pike, s. s., adjoining the bay, West Neck, 160 acres, Hurley's	$15,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Taylor-st., n. s., 100 ft. from Summer-av., 33x104	$800
Clover-st., e. s., 25 ft. from Jackson-st., 125x106	2,000
Quarry-st., s. s., 300 ft. from Nesbitt-st., 50x95	2,000
Quarry-st., s. s., 275 ft. from Nesbitt-st., 25x95	5,000
Kinney-st., s. s., 136 ft. from Broom-st., 25x100	400

Bloomfield.

Newark and Pompton pike, indefinite, 13x160	$200

Orange.

Main-st., n. s., Daniel Shields' property	$6,500
Sheridan-st., e. s., 507 ft. from Dodd-st., 50x100	462

East Orange.

Cherry-st., e. s., 193 ft. from F. B. Marsh's, 90x150	$900
Cherry-st., e. s., 93 ft. from F. B. Marsh's, 100x150	1,000
Central-av., n. s., 250 ft. from Clinton-st., 50x149	600

Jersey City.

Lease—Steuben-st., lots Nos. 48 and 49, S. W. Smith's, 3 years, per year	$600

Bayonne.

Avenue C and Bayonne-av., s. e. corner, 401x190x362x194	$13,675

Hudson City.

Lots Nos. 59 and 60, block No. 17, Baldwin & Gilchrist's map	$1,500

Hoboken.

Meadow-st., w. s., 50 ft. s. of 3d-st., 26x95	$4,400

Union.

Jefferson-st., n. s., lots Nos. 9 and 10, block No. 4, Bretts & Geayer's, 50x100	$900

Harrison.

Cedar-st., n. s., lots Nos. 12 and 123, block No. 6, N. Union, 50x100	$380
Ferry-st., n. s., lots Nos. 79 and 80, block No. 5, N. Union, 50x100	380
5th-st., w. s., lot No. 41, block No. 9, N. Union, 25x100	190

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OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM of years—The valuable northwest corner of Broadway and Chambers-st., now occupied by the Messrs. Delmonico; size 50.11x98 feet; possession May 1, 1870. For price, terms, &c., apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house on 60th-st., near Lexington-av., will be sold with the elegant furniture, including a Steinway grand piano, at a low price. Particulars of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone front house in 45th-st., near 5th-av., 25x55; lot full size; constructed by one of our best builders and in splendid order. Address C. VAN BENSCHOTEN, No. 78 Cedar-st.

MADISON-AV. LOTS FOR SALE.—The eight lots, entire front, on Madison-av., from 72d to 73d-st., desirably located for building purposes. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURG, IN A good neighborhood, a two-story, attic and basement frame house; water, heater and gas; the lot has a two-story building on the rear, suitable for a shop. Apply on the premises, No. 190 South 2d-st., near 7th. Price $7,000; $1,500 to remain; possession to suit.

STORAGE STORES FOR SALE OR TO let.—The granite stores Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic Dock, fronting East River, adjoining Hamilton Ferry. Apply to WM. N. CLARK, No. 170 William-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT FLUSHING, L. I., A large house with all the modern improvements, in complete order, with greenhouse, icehouse and outbuildings; grounds tastefully arranged with fine large trees and extensive gardens. Will be sold with one acre of land or more. Less than one-quarter of a mile from the depot. Address
R. W. LEAVITT & CO.
No. 118 Wall-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, THE SECond floor of a dwelling near Morton-st.; 4 rooms; gas and water; possession 15th inst. Apply to GEO. R. MOORE, No. 449 Hudson-st.

TO LET—ON MADISON-AV., NEAR 30TH-st., nicely furnished, a first-class house. Apply at No. 72 West 34th-st., Everett Library.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ECONOMICAL HOMES.

GREAT WINTER SALE
OF
VALUABLE PROPERTY.
ANDREW WILSON, JR.'S, SUBDIVISION
OF
NORTH LAWN,
AT MADISON, N. J.,
THURSDAY, Dec. 23, at 1 o'clock P. M.,
EIGHTY PLOTS,
EQUAL TO 1,000 CITY LOTS.

Special train from New-York stopping at Newark, Orange, South Orange and Milburn, at 10 o'clock A. M. from Hoboken Ferry, foot of Barclay-st. Sale under an

IMMENSE TENT,

dry and warm. All who attend the sale will be hospitably received and made comfortable.

NO POSTPONEMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE WEATHER.

The character of the property will bear the test of any season, for all who desire to secure

ECONOMICAL, PLEASANT HOMES,

in the most thriving and agreeable portion of New-Jersey.

TERMS EASY.
SALE POSITIVE.

For railroad tickets to and from MADISON, descriptive pamphlets, maps, circulars, or further information, apply to

ANDREW WILSON, JR.,
No. 194 Broadway;
S. DINGEE,
No. 9 Pine-st.;
JOHNSON & MILLER,
No. 25 Nassau-st.; or,
Colonel S. D. HUNTING,
Madison, N. J.

WILSON H. BLACKWELL, Auctioneer.

BY MALLORY & BLACKWELL, NO. 55 Liberty-st.,
AUCTIONEERS AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS.
THURSDAY, DEC. 16,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No 111 Broadway,
CONTINUATION SALE OF FIFTY PROSPECT PARK LOTS,
LOCATED ON 11TH-AV., 18TH AND 19TH STS., BROOKLYN, BEING THE BALANCE OF PROPERTY NOT OFFERED AT THE GREAT SALE OF DEC. 7. SIXTY PER CENT. CAN REMAIN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
Also at the same time and place, five valuable lots, Located on the corner of Bushwick Boulevard and William st.
Maps and further particulars at the office of auctioneers, MALLORY & BLACKWELL,
No. 55 Liberty-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST. PROPERTY, DIRECTLY OPPOSITE STEWART'S.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom:

4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.—The five-story brick building, northwest corner, and known as Nos. 76, 78, 80 and 82 4th-av., covering a front of 105 feet 1 inch by 84 feet deep on 10th-st., now occupied as stores, offices, dwellings, &c., at a rental amounting, at low rates, to about $20,000. The lots are partly in fee and partly on lease from Sailors' Snug Harbor, for twenty-one years. Full particulars and maps at the office.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

BY JAMES M. MILLER.
TUESDAY, DEC. 28, 1869.
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

Will be sold under the direction of HAMILTON W. ROBINSON, Esq., referee:

58TH-ST.—Four valuable lots of land south side of 58th-st., distant west of 3d-av. 295 feet, with the improvement, brewery and machinery; also, two valuable lots of land on the north side of 58th-st., distant 95 feet east of Lexington-av., with a brown-stone front dwelling house, in perfect order, with all modern improvements.

Maps and particulars at the office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—ANNA A. MORSS, plaintiff, against ANTOINETTE V. WOOD, Charles Wood and Harriet his wife, Ira P. Wood and Elizabeth his wife, Henry G. Wood and Julia Wood his wife, (the plaintiff being ignorant of the first name of the wife of the said Henry G. Wood designates her by the name of Julia Wood,) George Wood, Benjamin F. Wood, Abel Davis and Caroline his wife, Theodore De Cant and Marriette W. his wife, Louise S. Madden, Isaac Hall, The Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank of the City of New-York, Louis McLain as assignee in bankruptcy of James N. Wood, Mary L. Eccleston as administratrix de bonis non of William H. Anable, deceased, Thompson Smith, James E. Craig, Nathan Seeley, George J. Stevens, Jacques E. Alger, Seman Klous and T. Roscoe McConnell, defendants.—Suit No. 1.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 29th day of November, 1869, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 52 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Nov. 26, 1869.
MERRIHEW & ARNOUX,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
d6lawtwTh*

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM TRACY, FREDERICK S. TALLMADGE and WILLIAM P. LEE against BERKLEY B. HOTCHKISS and SCHUYLER R. INGHAM.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the above-named defendant, Berkley B. Hotchkiss—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on us at our office No. 50 Wall-st., in the City of New-York within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand dollars, with interest from the 20th day of December, 1866, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Oct. 14, 1869. TRACY, TALLMADGE & LEE,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys of this Court in their own proper persons.

The summons and complaint in this action were filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of November, 1869.
TRACY, TALLMADGE & LEE,
n18-law6wTh* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—COLEMAN BENEDICT against WILLIAM E. GRAY and THOMAS H. PRATT, doing business under the firm name of Wm. E. Gray & Co.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 128 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars, with interest from the 8th day of December, 1869, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated Dec. 11, 1869.
BENEDICT & BOARDMAN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 15th day of December, 1869.
BENEDICT & BOARDMAN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
d16-law6wTh* No. 128 Broadway, New-York.

SUPREME COURT: NEW-YORK.—THE METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, plaintiffs, against SMITH D. BELLOWS and MARIA LEGENDRE, defendants.—Summons for relief—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named and to each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City Hall, New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office in number forty Wall-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Sept. 14, 1869. JOHN H. PLATT,
n11-law6wTh* Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 40 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE ISSUE OF $1,500,000

BY THE

St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co.

in denominations of $1,000 and $500, bearing Eight per Cent. per annum Interest, payable in Gold on the 15th of February and August, in each year, in New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the holder's option, free of United States taxes. The interest for six months on $1,000 Bond is payable as follows:

In New-York . . . . $40 Gold.
In London . . . . . £8 4s. 4d.
In Frankfort-on-the-Main 100 Florins

On a $500 Bond one-half these amounts respectively.

These Bonds have thirty years to run from Aug. 14, 1869, payable at maturity in Gold, in the City of New-York. Are Coupon Bonds, but can be registered, or converted into Registered Bonds.

They are secured by a first and only mortgage on 111 miles of the Company's road, from St. Joseph, Mo., to Marysville, Kansas, known as the Eastern Division of the Company's main line, which runs from St. Joseph to Fort Kearney, on the Union Pacific Road, including the Company's equipments, rolling stock, now owned or hereafter possessed, rights of way, franchises, real estate, and personal property in Doniphan, Brown, Nemeha and Marshall Counties, Kansas, now owned or which the Company may acquire by reason of the extension of their line to the City of Marysville.

This mortgage is executed to the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company as Trustees. At the same time the whole issue of $1,500,000 bonds have been executed by the Railroad Company, placed in the custody of the Trustees, who have absolute possession, and can only issue them or their proceeds, in accordance with the terms of the Mortgage Deed, which is upon a completed road, and then only at the rate of $12,000 per mile.

Bonds to be valid must be countersigned by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The rate per mile of a completed road, which is mortgaged to secure these bonds at their par value, is $13,500, while the actual cost of construction and equipment is more than double this amount.

This line is mainly the extension of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, with its connections North and East, and the St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad, with its connections South and East, both lines converging at St. Joseph, and connecting at once with the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad, running West through Eastern Kansas into the heart of Nebraska, where it connects with the Union Pacific Railroad at the City of Fort Kearney, making the shortest route known to California and the Pacific States.

The Company's Capital Stock is $10,000,000, to which nearly $2,000,000 is subscribed and paid up by local subscriptions, which amount has been and is being expended on the road. The Company have 1,600,000 acres of superior lands, immediately adjoining the line, which was a grant from the United States Government, the alternate sections of which are selling for $2 50 per acre, cash. At this low price, the Company have an asset of value in

Lands	**$4,000,000**
First Mortgage Bonds	**1,500,000**
Capital Stock	**10,000,000**
Total Resources	**$15,500,000**
Total Length of Road	**271 Miles**

while the only debt against the Company is this issue of First Mortgage Bonds, amounting to $1,500,000, all that can be issued.

A large portion of the road West from St. Joseph is now in successful operation, showing earnings, per mile, sufficient to meet the interest liabilities on this loan.

A Branch Company is building a line from this road to the Kansas Pacific Road, thereby giving a direct route to Denver City.

We are authorized to offer these 8 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds at 97½ and accrued interest in currency, with the reserved right to advance the price without notice. Pamphlets, maps and information furnished on application.

Bonds sent and packages received free of express charges, and marketable securities converted without commission to parties investing in these Bonds.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
Commercial Agents,
NO. 54 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
TANNER & CO.,
Fiscal Agents,
NO. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Having had all the papers and documents relating to the loan examined by competent counsel, and pronounced complete and sufficient, and having personally examined the same, which we find regular and perfect, and having had our own engineers examine the road and property, whose reports are satisfactory, we do with the utmost confidence and satisfaction recommend the EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY AS A SAFE, SURE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT, worthy the attention of capitalists, investors, and others.

WM. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
TANNER & CO.

BANKING HOUSE OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 NASSAU ST.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS,
Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.

Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 22, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company (including the stockholders of the late "Buffalo and Erie," the "Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula," the "Lake Shore," the "Cleveland and Toledo," and the "Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana" Railroad Companies) will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, on the 29th day of December, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration, and adopting or rejecting an agreement for the consolidation of this Company with the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company, which was entered into by the respective Boards of Directors of said Companies on the 22d day of October, 1869. GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1869.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, at this office, will close on the 21st inst. and reopen Jan. 15, proximo. R. G. ROLSTON, President.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking rooms, No. 363 Broadway, on the SECOND TUESDAY in January, (11th prox.,) between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

12 PER CENT. INTEREST—CHEAPest securities in the market.
UNION PACIFIC LAND GRANT BONDS, bearing 7 per cent. (currency) interest. FOR SALE at 58 and accrued interest. These bonds are taken at par in the purchase of the Company's lands.
CORNE & STANTON, No. 25 Broad-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE
FIRST MORTGAGE
SINKING FUND
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD COMPANY

are offered for sale by Messrs. W. BAILEY LANG & CO., Merchants, No. 54 Cliff-st., New-York.

They are $1,000 Bonds, issued upon a railroad nearly one-half completed, traversing a country unsurpassed by any in the first essentials of a large and profitable business.

They are secured by First Mortgage on 140 miles of this first-class road, its outfit and all present and future acquired property of the Company.

They bear a high rate of interest for a long period of time—SEVEN PER CENT. gold for forty years—and a small ratio to the cash value of the realty upon which they are issued.

They create an interest liability of the Company of only $1,246 per mile, or less than one-third that of some great roads of the country whose bonds have ranked very high.

They are sold only on the completed portion of the road, at the rate of $18,000 per mile. These facts, added to the safeguards thrown around the Bonds, (having the UNION TRUST COMPANY, of New-York, as their Official Register and Transfer Agent,) combine to render these UNEQUALED SECURITIES, and really the most desirable in the market for investment.

The value of the additional One per Cent. for thirty years, at compound interest, would be $951 28, and in forty years $2,003 43 more than that of Government Sixes running the same length of time.

Price at present, 95 and accrued interest from Oct. 1.

Pamphlets, with maps and details, and the Bonds, may be had directly of us, or of our Agents.

Having personally examined this entire line of road, finished and projected, as well as the country through which it runs, we offer these Bonds with every confidence in their full worth and soundness.

W. BAILEY LANG & CO.,
No. 54 Cliff-st., New-York,
Agents for the sale of the Bonds.

SMALL BILLS
FOR SALE BY
HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
NO. 28 WALL-ST.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD
OF NEW-YORK.
FIRST MORTGAGE
THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

ST. JOSEPH (MISSOURI) CITY
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
DUE 1889.
INTEREST AUGUST AND FEBRUARY, PAYABLE AT THE BANK OF COMMERCE, NEW-YORK.

Population of St. Joseph, about 35,000.
Assessed valuation of property, $12,000,000.
Rate of taxation, 1¼ per cent.
Revenue from other sources than tax, say licenses, &c., $25,000.
Amount of city indebtedness is $490,000.
The city owns in railroad and other bonds, $600,000.
St. Joseph is the second city in size, wealth and population in the State of Missouri, and is the centre of six railroads, running in different directions.
We offer a limited amount of these bonds at 75 flat.
UTLEY & DOUGHERTY,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.
NO. 18 BROAD-ST.
LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.
CAPITAL.................$1,000,000
PAID IN.................$500,000

TRUSTEES.

H. M. BENEDICT, Pres't Gold Ex. Bank.	G. T. BONNER, G. T. Bonner & Co.
J. L. BROWNELL, J. L. Brownell & Bro.	T. S. MARLOR.
T. H. MARVIN, Marvin Bros. & Co.	JAMES D. SMITH, Jameson, Smith & Cotting.
T. B. STOUT, Stout & Dickinson.	R. W. MARTIN, Jr., R. W. Martin, Jr., & Co.
A. M. FERRIS, A. M. Ferris & Bro.	JAMES B. COLGATE, Trevor & Colgate.
T. B. MUSGRAVE, Musgrave & Co.	RUFUS HATCH, No. 17 Broad-st.
	JOHN BONNER, John Bonner & Co.

Transacts a general banking business.
Receives deposits subject to check at sight, and allows five per cent. interest on balance.
Interest allowed on deposits for a specified time, as per agreement.
JOHN BONNER, President.
D. W. BERDAN, Manager.

WE OFFER FOR SALE, UPON favorable terms, CITY OF LOUISVILLE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, having twenty years to run, interest payable semi-annually on the first days of April and October, at the
BANK OF AMERICA,
in this City.

A special tax has been levied to meet the interest on these bonds, and the sinking fund of the city amounts to about $200,000 per annum.

The City of Louisville has always met its financial obligations promptly and regularly. Its present revenue from taxation alone is upward of $1,300,000. With its comparative small debt, and the conservative policy which has always marked the management of its finances, these bonds constitute one of the safest and most desirable investments now offered in this market.

The bonds can be registered at the transfer agency, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, at the option of the holder.

Any further particulars can be had on application at our office.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.

CENTRAL COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, NOS. 15 AND 17 TRINITY BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1869.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, held THIS DAY, the following named gentlemen were elected DIRECTORS for the ensuing year, viz.:

HARRY CONRAD,	HENRY L. DYER,
CHAS. L. ANTHONY,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
ISAAC C. KENDALL,	FRANCIS SKIDDY,
JOHN M. FURMAN,	WM. S. SLATER.
L. J. VAN BOSKERCK,	

F. P. WHITE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this bank for the election of nine Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at their banking room on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the close of business on Friday, Jan. 7, until the following Wednesday morning. B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 51 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1869.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, prior to the 1st of January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts. J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
SEARS' BUILDING, BOSTON, MASS.

WHEREAS, BY ACT OF CONGRESS the office of this Company has been removed from New-York to Boston—

Notice is hereby given that the coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be payable on and after that date, in gold, free of Government tax, at this office.
JOHN M. Y. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE STATE TREASURER,
TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Dec. 14, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the interest due Dec. 1, 1869, on the following described bonds of the State of Florida, issued under an act approved Aug. 6, 1868, viz.: Bonds No. 1, and Nos. 102 to 171 inclusive, and No. 180 to 184 inclusive, of $1,000 each, will be paid on presentation by the NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. S. B. CONOVER, State Treasurer.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking rooms, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell		Buy	Sell
Registered, 1881	115	116	5-20 Coupon, '67.	115¼	115½
Coupon, 1881	119	119¼	5-20 Coupon, '68.	115¼	115¾
5-20 Regis., 1862	112¼	112¾	10-40 Regis.	109¼	109¾
5-20 Coupon, '62	114	114½	10-40 Coupon	109¼	109¾
5-20 Coupon, '64	112¼	112¾	Gold	121¼	121⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65	112¾	112¾	U. S. Cur. Pac.	108¼	109
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	115	115¼			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

THE
NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
PAYS 5 PER CET. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.
THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.
DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.
NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of
GOVERNMENT BONDS
and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.
JAY COOKE & CO.

ROME.
DITTA, FREEBORN & CO.,
English and American Banking House, established in 1824, have lately joined in partnership with ARTHUR J. DANYELL, Esq., late Captain H. M. Thirty-first Regiment, and have removed their office from via Condotti to the next crossing street, Bocca di Leone, No. 79 Palazzo Torlonia, opposite the Hotel d'Angleterre. Travelers will find ample accommodation, with American and English newspapers.
Letters and parcels received and forwarded at the most moderate terms in all transactions.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, corner Broadway and Dey-st., on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clok M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
N. AMERMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an adjourned meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at their office in New-York, at 12 o'clock, noon, on THURSDAY, the 16th day of December, 1869. GEORGE K. OTIS, Secretary.

NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1869.

TRANSFER BOOKS OF MORRIS and Essex Railroad Company will be closed from the 10th of December inst. until 3d of January, prox.
A. J. ODELL, Registrar.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.; Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, on THURSDAY, Dec. 16, at 11 o'clock, at their salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.,

A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS, BY EMINENT EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN ARTISTS, among them will be found the works of, viz.

Stroebel,	Leickert,	Verschuur,
H. Ronner,	Roosenboom,	Van Borselen,
Vertin,	Reyntzes,	Kleyn,
Heppener,	Geo. Inness,	Kalteumoser,
Whitney,	Molinaer,	Van Kirsch,
Hendricks,	Anelli,	Couturier,
Neyer,	Burford,	and others.

They are now on exhibition free, as above, with catalogues.

A. M. CRISTALAR & SON, Auctioneers.

RECEIVER'S SALE WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY.—A. M. CRISTALAR & SON, auctioneers, No. 427 Broadway, will sell TO-MORROW, (Friday,) Dec. 17, at 10½ o'clock, solitaire and cluster brooches, rings, ear-rings and studs, gold hunting American and European watches, gold chains, fine pearl, garnet and ruby jewelry, silver-plated ware, silver ware, clocks, &c.
Also,
50-CARAT LOOSE BRILLIANTS, IN LOTS TO SUIT,
and several very fine solitaires. Catalogues at sale.

J. S. WEINBERGER, Auctioneer.

MARSHAL'S SALE OF A PIANO.—By virtue of an execution I will offer for sale, at public auction, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Dec. 16, at 12 o'clock, at the auction room No. 13 Bowery, by J. S. WEINBERGER, Auctioneer, one rosewood seven octave piano, round corners and fine instrument. Sale positive, for cash. By order of L. RINDSKOPF, City Marshal. Also, a large lot of black walnut furniture, to be sold on account, to pay storage and advances.

JOSEPH MCGUIRE, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION ON THE premises, No. 67 Warren-st., to the highest bidder for cash, on SATURDAY, Dec. 18, at 10 A. M., one 15-horse Ladd & Rafferty engine, one 20-horse Roots tubular sectional boiler, one 24-inch spice mill, one Burns coffee roaster, one cooler and boiler combined, shafting, pulleys, &c.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, DEC. 17, AT 10 A. M., AT the Central Salesroom, Willoughby, corner Pearl, Brooklyn, large assortment of parlor, chamber and dining room furniture, bedding, china, fancy and dry goods. Moquet and other carpets, stoves; also, rosewood pianos, &c.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO., THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Dec. 16, at 11 o'clock, within their store:
240 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES ORDNANCE AGENCY,
Corner Houston and Greene sts.,
Entrance on Greene-st., (P. O. Box No. 1,811,)
NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1869.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until the hour of 2 P. M. on the 22d day of December, 1869, for purchasing from the United States the following ordnance stores, to wit:

40,000 Enfield rifled muskets, cal. 577, new.
3,000 United States flint-lock muskets, cal. 69, serviceable.
5,000 Remington carbines, cal. 44, new.
15,000 Starr's army pistols, cal. 44, new.
5,000 cavalry sabres, foreign, serviceable.
5,000 cavalry sabres, foreign, first class, unserviceable.
3,500 lbs. mammoth powder, 25 barrels and 10 boxes.
68,500 lbs. cannon powder, 658 barrels.
3,200 lbs. musket powder, 32 barrels.
13,100 lbs. mortar powder, 131 barrels.
7,600 lbs. rifle powder, 29 barrels and 47 boxes.
25,800 lbs. mixed powder, 52 barrels and 208 boxes.
25,000 lbs. mixed powder, from broken up ammunition.

The Ordnance Department reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory. Prior to the acceptance of any bid, it will have to be approved by the War Department.

Terms cash in Government funds. An extra charge for all packing boxes.

The powder is on hand at Charleston Arsenal. The flint-lock muskets at Benecia Arsenal, Cal. The balance of the stores are at New-York. Bidders will state in their bids the point of delivery. The powder will only be delivered at the magazines.

Thirty days will be allowed for removal of the stores.

Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned, and must be indorsed "Proposals for Purchasing Ordnance Stores."

Samples can be seen at this agency.

For further information apply to the undersigned.
(Signed.) S. CRISPIN,
Bvt. Col., U. S. A.,
Major of Ordnance.

REWARDS.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1869.

WE HEREBY OFFER THE FOLLOWing reward for the arrest of WILLIAM E. GRAY and T. H. PRATT, or either of them, recently absconded, namely: Ten (10) per cent. upon the valuation of whatever money bonds or securities may be recovered from said arrests.
VERMILYE & CO. and others.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Deposits made now will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER OF FULTON AND CONCORD STS.,
Dec. 15, 1869.
Depositors in this Bank are hereby notified that Interest at the rate of
EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM
on accounts not exceeding three thousand dollars, and at the rate of
SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM
on those of greater amount, will be credited thereto on the first day of January, 1870, in conformity with the By-Laws and Regulations of the Bank.
Interest payable after Jan. 17, and when not called for, will draw interest as a deposit.
HOSEA WEBSTER,
President.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st., near Avenue D.
On the 1st of January, 1870, and until further notice, interest at the following rates will be paid to depositors: SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM on sums of $1,000 and under.
Six per cent. per annum on all sums over $1,000. Interest paid on deposits made on Jan. 8 1870.
ANDREW MILLS, President.
JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
Money deposited now will bear interest from Jan. 1.
ASSETS, $6,927,549 61.
N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents. JOHN McLEAN, President. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
Six per cent. interest paid on sums from $1 to $5,000.
Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS OF $5 AND UPWARD.
ONE DOLLAR RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

BOWLING-GREEN SAVINGS BANK, NO. 33 BROADWAY.—Six per cent. interest, free of Government tax. Interest on new deposits commences on the 1st of every month.
HENRY SMITH, President.
REEVES E. SELMES, Secretary.
WALTER ROCHE, EDWARD HOGAN, Vice-Presidents.

DIVIDENDS.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES of this Company have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after the 3d day of January next.

Transfer books will be closed on and after the 20th inst., until Jan. 4, 1870.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND AND EXTRA DIVIDEND.
The "Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks" and others, No. 20 Union-place, corner of East 15th-st., have declared a dividend on deposits for three or six months, prior to Jan. 1, 1870, as follows, at rate of 6 per cent. per annum on sums of $5 and not exceeding $1,000, and at rate of 5 per cent. per annum on larger sums. Also, an EXTRA DIVIDEND on same principle as those declared the previous 4 years, viz.: 3 per cent. on sums not exceeding $1,000 on deposit for 3 years prior to Jan. 1, 1870, 2 per cent. on like sums on deposit for 2 years, and 1 per cent. on like sums on deposit for 1 year. Said dividend credited and payable Jan. 17, 1870. If not drawn will be added to principal and compounds.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1869.

THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST Preferred Stock of this Company are hereby notified that a Dividend of 11 39-100 per Cent. has been declared on said stock. Such dividend will be represented by seven per cent. interest-bearing scrip certificates, having five years to run, which will be ready for delivery at the office of the Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, on and after Jan. 1, 1870, to the stockholders at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of the First Preferred Stock will close on the 20th of December, and reopen after 1st of January.
THOMAS H. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY, NO. 113 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov 29, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the American Merchants' Union Express Company have this day declared a dividend of three dollars ($3) per share on the outstanding capital stock of the Company, payable on the 15th day of January next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 31st day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 16th day of January next.

By order of the Board,
J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent. on the preferred stock, and Four per Cent. on the common stock of this Company, both less Government tax, payable on and after Dec. 30, 1869, to the stockholders as shown by the books of the Company on the 8th day of December inst. The transfer books of the preferred and common stocks will be closed on Wednesday, the 8th day of December inst., at 3 P. M., and reopen on Friday, the 31st day of December inst., at 10 A. M.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. on the Common Stock out of the earnings of the road for the last six months; also, a Dividend of One (1) per Cent. out of the surplus assets of the Company, both free of Government tax, and payable at this office on the 15th day of January next.

The transfer books will close on the 31st inst. and reopen on 17th of January next.
M. K. JESUP, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this company have declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the preferred and common stocks, free of Government tax, payable on the 3d day of January next, at this office. The transfer books will be closed at 2 P. M., Dec. 21, 1869, and opened at 10 A. M. on the 4th day of January 1870.
C. VANDERBILT, JR., Treasurer.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Pittsburg, Dec. 10, 1869.

DIVIDEND NO. 2 GUARANTEED STOCK.—The second regular quarterly dividend of one and three-fourths per cent., free of Government tax, being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum on the guaranteed stock of this Company, will be paid to the holders thereof at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 27 Pine-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, Jan. 4, 1870. The transfer books of this stock will be closed on the 18th inst., at 2 P. M., and reopened Jan. 5, 1870.
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Dec. 13, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE DOLLARS ON each old share and ONE DOLLAR and TWENTY-FIVE CENTS on each scrip share of stock (free of Government tax) has been declared payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 3, 1870.

The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 16, 1869, to Jan. 5, 1870, both inclusive.
JOHN T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CONSOLIDATION COAL CO. OF MARYLAND,
No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 16th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 11th to the 16th inst., inclusive.
H. C. HICKS, Treasurer.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from all taxes, payable Jan. 3, 1870.

The transfer books will remain closed from the 20th inst., to the 3d prox. JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO.,
No. 26 Exchange-place, corner William-st.,
New-York, Dec. 15, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared on the stock of this Company, payable at their office on 2d January, 1870. GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOtence, resulting from the follies of youth, or other cause; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last forty years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

BLOOD, MANHOOD.—DR. OLIN, NO. 27 Bond-st., of Union-wide reputation, treats the unfortunate. Boarding in the establishment if desired. No matter who failed, state your case. Confidential consultation free. Send two stamps for pamphlet. Hours 9 to 7, Sundays; evening, 5 to 7.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 56 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5. Book, 60 pages, gratis.

DEBILITY AND PRIVATE COMPLAINTS of either sex cured by Dr. Evans, 94 Chatham-st. Manhood is restored by his Invigorator in 15 minutes.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN a situation as cook; will assist with the washing and ironing; understands all kinds of cooking; is a good baker; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 143 West 49th-st., near 7th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROfessed cook; understands French and English cooking, making all kinds of soups, and boning and larding; good City reference; would do the marketing. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 West 19th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as first-class waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; understands her business well; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 642 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant woman a situation as first-class cook; understands soups, meats, game and all kinds of desserts; City reference. Call at No. 229 West 27th-st., top floor, near 7th-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE COOK'S SITUAtion by a competent person; will do the washing and ironing of a small private family; good City reference. Call at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WIDOW OF INTELligence and refinement wishes a situation as housekeeper; is capable of taking entire charge; good reference. Inquire in Reading Room, No. 48 Catharine-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as first-rate cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 628 2d-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE aged woman as nurse; is competent of taking charge of a babe from birth, or wait on an invalid; is a good plain sewer; best of city reference; can be seen all week at No. 309 East 32d-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as dressmaker; understands Wheeler & Wilson's, or any machine, on all kinds of family sewing; can bring her own if necessary; by day, week or month. Call or address No. 894 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN COUNTRY or City by an efficient Protestant woman; an excellent cook; meats, game, soup of all kinds, pastry, cream, jelly, bone, lard; excellent baker. Best City testimonials at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced seamstress or nurse and seamstress; can fit, and operate on machine; has the best City testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker going out by the day, a few more engagements. Address by note, for one week, DRESSMAKER, No. 414 7th-av., near 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as cook, washer and ironer; willing and obliging; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Call at 252 West 28th-st., for two days.

WANTED—WASHING AT HER OWN RESIdence by an experienced laundress; does polishing and fluting, and has the best of City reference; no objection to go out by the day. Call at 419 East 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH LAUNDRESS, to do washing at her own house, also puffing and fluting and all kinds of linery, at No. 155 West 27th-st., Room No. 6.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S maid and seamstress by a competent Scotch girl. Can be seen for two days at No. 5 East 12th-st., between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as cook; will assist at the washing and ironing if required; best City reference given. Apply at No. 113 West 15th-st., first floor, in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a respectable woman; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 17 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS, or as waitress and chambermaid, by a girl who is well recommended. Inquire at her present employer's, No. 24 West 16th-st., for two days, from 10 to 4.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERIcan, as collector, janitor, sexton or light porter; best of references. Address H. D., Station O, Post Office, New-York.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; understands baking and pastry, and all kinds of desserts; can give seven years' reference. Call at No. 163 West 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, a situation as a good plain cook; she has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 East 15th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as cook and laundress; good reference; would go to the country. Apply at No. 82 King st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by a person fully competent; fond of children; with City reference. Call at or address No. 326 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A situation for a young woman as nurse or chambermaid and waitress in a small family. Apply at No. 12 East 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as pastry cook and baker; the best of reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 34 West 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as cook; good reference from her last place. Call at No. 692 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid or waitress. Apply at No. 130 West 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a private family as cook. Apply at No. 324 West 21st-st., between 8th and 9th avs., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 127 Norfolk st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

A DRESSMAKER, WHO IS A PERfect fitter, will go out by the day in families; has no objection to leave the City. Address No. 144 28th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., for three days.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 First-st., cor. Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener, by a single man; understands the care and treatment of horses and of all kinds of stock; is a good milker; is not afraid of work; will make himself useful; the best City reference. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FRENCHMAN, WHO speaks good English, a situation as house servant in good family, or to go in the country; understands the care of cows and can make butter; best of recommendations. Address F. M., Box 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a Protestant young man who understands his business; in City or country; will be found willing and obliging; good references from last employer. Address J. B., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as coachman and gardener; wages not so much an object as a steady place; best City reference. Address B. M., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; good reference from his last place. Address E. K., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A PLACE for his coachman; country preferred. Apply to Mr. CROMWELL, No. 34 Liberty-st., N. Y.

HELP WANTED.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WAITRESS. Apply at No. 8 West 32d-st. from 9 until 12 o'clock.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON DESIRE UNE PROTESTANTE Française, comme femme de chambre et couturière; il faut fournir des renseignements. S'addresser aujourd'hui, entre 9 heures et midi, au No. 30 Ouest 31me.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF JEITLES BROS. was this day dissolved by mutual consent.
ARNOLD JEITLES.
JAMES M. JEITLES.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1869.
The subscriber will continue the business upon his own account. JAMES M. JEITLES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The firm of VAN DEVENTER & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the undersigned will sign in liquidation.
C. H. VAN DEVENTER.
W. H. VAN DEVENTER.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1869.

B. FRANK BABCOCK AND FREDERICK A. BABCOCK, who have been for some time past members of our Liverpool house, have this day been admitted as partners in our firm here.
BABCOCK BROTHERS & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1869.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
NOS. 75 AND 77 SPRING-ST., CORNER CROSBY.
ESTABLISHED 1850.
Wholesale and retail manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c.
Suitable for City and country residences.
ALL GOODS WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

CABINET FURNITURE.

First-class FURNITURE, in parlor, library and chamber suites of newest styles.
Our entire stock warranted.
BOHNENCAMP & SOSSAU,
MANUFACTURERS,
No. 924 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., New-York.
Orders from the country promptly attended to.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
Cuba, Wednesday, Dec. 15 | Tripoli, Thursday, Dec. 30
Marathon, Thursd'y, Dec. 16 | Kedar'a, Wednesd'y, Jan. 5
Siberia, Wed'sday, Dec. 22 | Tarifa, Thursday, Jan. 6
Palmyra, Thurs'y, Dec. 23 | Java, Wednesday, Jan. 12
Russia, Wednesday, Dec. 29 | Samaria, Thursday, Jan. 13
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin....$80, gold.
First Cabin, to Paris.....$145, gold.
By the Thursday Steamers.
First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage....$30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE.
Favorite Clyde-built passenger steamers, are intended to sail as follows:
INDIA.....Dec. 18 | CALEDONIA.....Jan. 8
CAMBRIA.....Dec. 25 | COLUMBIA.....Jan. 15
IOWA.....Jan. 1 | EUROPA.....Jan. 22
and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dec., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont.....Saturday, Dec. 25
ST. LAURENT.....Lemaire.....Saturday, Jan. 8
LAFAYETTE.....Roussan.....Saturday, Jan. 22
Rates of passage payable in gold, (including wine.)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
For American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF ANTWERP, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Dec. 14, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Dec. 18, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Dec. 25, 11 A.M.
ETNA, (via Halifax).....Tuesday, Dec. 28, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 46 North River. WEDNESDAY.
COLORADO, 3,015 tons.....Dec. 22, at 8½ A. M.
NEBRASKA, 3,352 tons.....Dec. 29, at 2 P. M.
MANHATTAN, 3,165 tons.....Jan. 5, at 8 A. M.
IDAHO, 3,332 tons.....Jan. 12, at 1½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, 2,995 tons.....Jan. 19, at 7½ A. M.
NEVADA, 3,125 tons.....Jan. 26, at 2 P. M.
CABIN PASSAGE.....(Gold)..$80.
STEERAGE.....(Currency)..$30.
Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 53 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
VIRGINIA, Thomas, Saturday, Dec. 18, at 1 P. M.
PENNSYLVANIA, Hall, Saturday, Dec. 25, at 9 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $80; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. Steerage.
$140 to $150. $65.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
DEC. 21—ALASKA, Captain Gray, connecting with COLORADO, Captain Farnsworth.
Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco Jan. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
For reduced rates of freight apply on wharf. Freight for steamer ALASKA received until 4 P. M. on MONDAY. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office, on the wharf foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt Slocum, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. Wier, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. Tinkelpaugh, Feb. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. Adams.....Dec. 16
COLUMBIA, Capt. R. Van Sicklen.....Dec. 23
EAGLE, Captain M. R. Greene, (via Nassau,).Dec. 30
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer EAGLE, Captain M. R. Greene, Dec. 30, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President. No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. The splendid new steamers
CLEOPATRA, Capt. Phillips, Friday, Dec. 24.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. Deakes, Thursday, Jan. 13.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA—UNITED STATES MAIL.—The well-known first-class sidewheel steamship RAPIDAN, Edward Whitehurst, Commander, will be dispatched from Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 18, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having superior stateroom accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
THE STEAMSHIPS
GENERAL BARNES, Captain Malloby, THURSDAY, Dec. 16, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
SAN JACINTO, Captain Atkins, SATURDAY, Dec. 18, from Pier No. 5 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
HUNTSVILLE, Captain Crowell, SATURDAY, Dec. 18, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
VIRGO, Captain Bulkley, TUESDAY, Dec. 21, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR NEW ORLEANS—EXTRA STEAMER.
The well-known A 1 steamship RAPIDAN, Edward Whitehurst, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River at 3 P. M. SATURDAY, 18th instant, taking measurement goods
To New Orleans at ½ cents per foot.
Through to Mobile at 20 cents per foot.
Through to Galveston at 22½ cents per foot.
Time to Mobile and Galveston quicker than by any other route, and insurance lower.
For freight or passage, having very superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA.....Keeble.....Saturday, Dec. 18
CEO. CROMWELL.....Clark.....Friday, Dec. 24
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. Cabin passage $60. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 36 West-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE
FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP
MERCEDITA,
Captain Starkey,
On THURSDAY, Dec. 23, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.
Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.
Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.
Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.
The ALABAMA will follow and sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 1.
For Freight or Passage apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st.
Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE Florida Ports, the South and Southwest.—Regular line.
The popular side-wheel steamship MAGNOLIA, M. B. Crowell, Commander, will sail
THURSDAY, 16th December, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
To Charleston.....$15
To Jacksonville.....25
Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest.
Agents in Charleston (Ravenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission. Insurance effected at this office at one-half of one per cent.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.
The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail 23d December.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 2 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. Wm. M. Jones. Capt. Geo. B. Hull.
From Pier No. 32, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway, and
D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON,
Via Fall River, touching at Newport.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
The splendid steamers
NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY,
Commander Lewis, Commander Simmons, leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st.
JAMES FISK, JR., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM P. LEE, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William P. Lee, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of December, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 1st day of December, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
d2-law2wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDMUND G. LUCAS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts; By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, Dec. 7, A. D. 1869.
d9-law3wTh* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BRONSON PECK, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 7th December, A. D. 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
d9-law3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS M. SACKETT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts and other claims provable under the Act.—Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 8th November, 1869. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.
d9-law3wTh*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the subscriber, appointed by the Supreme Court, receiver of the estate, funds and effects of the BAILEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, of the City of New-York, does hereby call a general meeting of the creditors of the said Company, at No. 189 Broadway, Room No. 15, in the City of New-York, on the 7th day of January, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., when all accounts and demands for and against such corporation and all its open and subsisting contracts will be ascertained and adjusted as far as may be; and the amount of moneys in the hands of the receiver declared.—Dated New-York, Nov. 3, 1869.
n4-law10wTh] CHARLES FANNING, Receiver, &c.
Mundy & Stout, Attorneys, 189 Broadway, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES E. SALOMON and JACOB W. RIGLANDER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles E. Salomon and Jacob W. Riglander, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 12th day of February, A. D. 1869.
d16-law3wTh* R. P. LEE, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN WILLIAMSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1870, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 1st December, 1869.
d16-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN WILLIAMSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of John Williamson, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, who was on the 7th day of December, A. D. 1869, adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.—Dated New-York, Dec. 15, 1869.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
d16-law3wTh*

NO. 9,182.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM P. LEE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of William P. Lee, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 1st day of December, 1869. EDWARD ELDRIDGE, Assignee, No. 107 West 13th-st.
d2-law3wTh*

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 204 Pearl-st., up stairs.

KRYOLITE.
For sale in lots to suit purchasers.
PENN. SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 121 Walnut-st., Philadelphia; or, CLIFFORD PEMBERTON, AGENT, Pittsburg, Penn.

EMPIRE WOOD DEPOT, NO. 154 EAST 55th-st., New-York. Cord and kindling wood constantly on hand. Oak, hickory and pine wood in large or small quantities. All orders by post delivered with dispatch, free of cartage. WM. L. WILLIAMS.

STATIONERY.

DIARIES FOR 1870, FROM 25 CENTS TO $3. All kinds of Blank Books, Stationery and Printing, at low prices. Orders solicited.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 49 Maiden-lane.

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS
AT MACY'S.

MACY	LACES,	MACY	
MACY	EMBROIDERIES,	MACY	
MACY	RIBBONS, FRENCH FLOWERS,	MACY	
MACY	FEATHERS, NECKTIES, BOWS,	MACY	
MACY	FALL HATS, SILKS AND SATINS,	MACY	
MACY	WHITE GOODS, LACE CURTAINS,	MACY	
MACY	THEATRICAL GOODS,	MACY	
MACY	BALLET HOSIERY, &c.,	MACY	

TOY BOOKS
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN JUVENILE BOOKS in sets and single.
BIBLES AND PRAYER BOOKS.

MACY	HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,	MACY	
MACY	FANCY GOODS,	MACY	
MACY	FRENCH AND AMERICAN CLOCKS,	MACY	
MACY	LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,	MACY	
MACY	CORSETS,	MACY	
MACY	HOSIERY AND GLOVES,	MACY	
MACY	SMALL WARES,	MACY	

CONFECTIONERY,
Best quality for Bon-bon Boxes and the Holidays.

MACY	SOAPS, PERFUMERY,	MACY	
MACY	TRIMMINGS, FRINGES, BUTTONS,	MACY	
MACY	TONS,	MACY	
MACY	COTTON, ALPACA AND	MACY	
MACY	SILK UMBRELLAS,	MACY	
MACY	CARVED GOODS,	MACY	
MACY	PLATED WARE,	MACY	
MACY	BASKETS, BIRD CAGES,	MACY	
MACY	KID GLOVES, UNDERWEAR.	MACY	

HOLIDAY GOODS.

MACY	Having completed, for this season,	MACY	
MACY	our additions to the store, we are now	MACY	
MACY	offering the largest assortment of	MACY	
MACY	FANCY GOODS, DOLLS,	MACY	
MACY	DOLLS' ARTICLES, TOYS,	MACY	
MACY	GAMES, &c.,	MACY	
MACY	comprising the largest variety of	MACY	
MACY	HOLIDAY GOODS	MACY	
MACY	ever displayed in this City,	MACY	
MACY	AT POPULAR PRICES.	MACY	
MACY	14th-st. and 6th-av.	MACY	

M. M. BACKUS,
NO. 538 BROADWAY,
Offers at Retail during the Holidays
HIS ENTIRE STOCK OF
FINE FANCY FURS,
COMPRISING SUITS IN RUSSIAN AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE, EXTRA DARK QUEBEC MINK, EUROPEAN AND ASIATIC LAMB SKINS, AND LONDON-DYED SEAL.
SACQUES, MUFFS, COLLARS, FAVORITAS, BOAS, GLOVES, &c.
NO. 538 BROADWAY.

FURS.
FURS,
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
CHOICE SETS IN
SABLE, MINK, ERMINE, ASTRAKHAN, &c.
MINK SETS at $30, worth $45.
ROYAL ERMINE SETS, $25, worth $50.
ASTRAKHAN SACQUES, $25, worth $40.
LONDON-MADE SEAL SACQUES, $160, worth $200.
MISSES' SETS, $5 and upward.
CARRIAGE AND SLEIGH ROBES, $10 and upward.
BURKE,
No. 469 BROADWAY,
Branch at No. 128 Fulton-st.

FURS AT BARGAINS.—ASTRAKHAN Furs, Cloaks and Children's Furs for Holiday gifts. Elegant Velvet Bonnets and Hats; reduced prices. Felt Hats. L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 889 Broadway, corner of 19th-st.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
NEW IMPORTATION OF TOYS
Just received. The largest assortment in the City at greatly reduced prices. M. M. FAIRCHILD, No. 377 6th-av., one door above 23d-st.
GO EARLY AND AVOID THE CROWD.

MAGICAL AND CONJURING REPOSITORY and Manufactory. Novelties from 25c. to $200. W. J. JUDD, No. 1,475 3d-av., between 80th and 89th sts., New-York. Cars pass the store.

MILLINERY.

DRESSMAKING AND FITTING AT the Home, No. 86 West 4th-st. The lady managers solicit the patronage of the benevolent public, and promise that all works shall be promptly and conscientiously done, as they have secured the services of a forewoman who understands the business in all its branches. They hope thus by your aid to furnish the means of honest self-support to those under their charge.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.
7:00 A. M., 2:30 and 6 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 5:50 P. M., Peekskill trains.
1:00 and 6:30 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:25, 5:10, 7 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)
Nov. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY,—TRAINS WILL LEAVE Depots at foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:
Through Express trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M., (daily;) leave 23d-st. at 8:45 A. M., 10:45 A. M. and 6:15 P. M. (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train to Buffalo, and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 8 P. M. For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M. Rail-st., 4:15 P. M.,) Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.
For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st. 3:15 P. M.)
For Otisville and Way at 8:30 A. M. daily, (23d-st. 8:15 A. M.)
For Newburg and Way at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 7:45 A. M. 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)
For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M.; (23d-st. 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, 11:30 P. M., (23d-st. 11 P. M.)
For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 5:45 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., *3:15 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:45 P. M., *6:15 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight.
Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway, corner 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.
* To Piermont only.
L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 26 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows; At 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The 9:15 A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250.
T. B. STEWART & CO.,
No. 805 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

S. KLABER, NO. 59 1ST-AV., NEAR 3d-st., sells marble mantels and headstones below cost to reduce stock before removing to his new factory next month.

MARBLE AND MARBELIZED MANTELS, &c.—The largest stock of the latest design on hand, ready to ship or to put up at a few hours' notice. A. KLABER, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av

DECORATED MARBLE MANTELS, WAINscoting, furniture tops, &c., close imitations of foreign marbles. Middleton Co., No. 1,269 Broadway.

MACHINERY.

WANTED—IRON PLANERS, ENGINE lathes, boring and shaping machines, one set of roller tools, cupola, &c.; must be modern tools and as good as new. Address, with catalogue and lowest cash prices JOHN COOPER & CO., Mount Vernon, Ohio.

EMPIRE WOOD-SPLITTING MAchine, for splitting oak, hickory and pine.—For sale by W. L. WILLIAMS, Patentee and Builder, No. 154 East 25th-st., near 3d-av.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES.
ESTABLISHED 1823.
Our reputation as the FIRST MANUFACTURERS in the COUNTRY and EUROPE being fully established, and the UNQUALIFIED SUPERIORITY of our INSTRUMENTS being ACKNOWLEDGED by the VOLUNTARY TESTIMONY of the LEADING ARTISTS in the WORLD, we beg to assure the public that the high STANDARD of QUALITY which has given us the PROMINENCE will be MAINTAINED, as our motto is
NEVER TO SACRIFICE QUALITY OF WORK TO ECONOMY OF MANUFACTURE.
THE ONE PRICE SYSTEM!
UNIFORM AND FAIR PRICES TO ALL PURCHASERS.
INAUGURATED APRIL 15, 1869.
Having upon this basis doubled our already immense trade, our position is assured, and every customer is fairly and honorably treated.
CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.
As we are the ONLY manufacturers in OUR LINE that have adopted this system of FAIR DEALING. It is not SURPRISING that our COMPETITORS should venture the opinion that we are making cheap and inferior Pianos, FOR THEY MUSTSAY SOMETHING TO UPHOLD THE OLD DISCOUNT SYSTEM.
OUR ANSWER.
We have received the HIGHEST AWARDS and PLAUDITS OF THE WORLD; 76 PRIZE MEDALS over all competitors, and over 25,000 of our instruments are daily giving TESTIMONY to their EMINENT superiority and DURABILITY.
FOR POWER AND QUALITY OF TONE, DELICACY OF TOUCH, PERFECTION OF MECHANISM, DURABILITY AND GENERAL EXCELLENCE OF WORKMANSHIP, WITH BEAUTY OF DESIGN AND FINISH,
WE CHALLENGE COMPETITION.
EVERY PIANO SOLD BY US FULLY WARRANTED.
WAREROOMS,
NO. 11 EAST 14TH-ST.,
BETWEEN 5TH-AV. AND UNION-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

STEINWAY & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES,
BEG TO ANNOUNCE
A GENERAL REDUCTION
in their prices, in accordance with the decline in the premium on gold, and consequent decreased cost of imported articles used in the manufacture of pianofortes. In addition to their established styles of Pianofortes, STEINWAY & SONS, in order to meet a long felt and frequently expressed want, by persons of moderate means, teachers, schools, &c., have perfected arrangements for the manufacture of an entirely new style of instrument termed
THE "CHICKERING" PIANO,
a thoroughly complete instrument of seven octaves, precisely the same in size, scale, interior mechanism and workmanship as their highest-priced seven-octave Pianos, the only difference being that this new style of instrument is constructed in a perfectly plain yet exceedingly neat exterior case. These new instruments will be supplied to those who desire to possess a thoroughly first-class "Steinway Piano" yet are limited in means,
AT EXCEEDINGLY MODERATE PRICES.
STEINWAY & SONS also desire to call special attention to their new
PATENT UPRIGHT PIANOS,
with Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Frame Action, and new soft Pedal, which are matchless in volume and quality of tone and surpassing facility of action, while standing longer in tune and being more impervious to atmospheric influences than any other Piano at present manufactured.
Price lists and illustrated catalogues mailed free on application.
EVERY PIANO IS WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.
Warerooms first floor of Steinway Hall, NOS. 109 AND 111 EAST 14TH-ST.,
(Between 4th-av. and Irving-Place,) NEW-YORK.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

CHURCH ORGANS—W. H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing-st., offer for sale at reduced prices, one organ, two rows of keys, 23 stops; pedals 16 feet; also those of 10, 12, 14 stops with pedal bass; one second hand, 6 stops. These are pronounced by the best judges to be unsurpassed in quality and richness of tone.

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LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

An application from EDWARD J. CURREN was presented yesterday to the Board of Excise, requesting permission to open a liquor store at No. 612 Broadway. Mr. MANIERRE said that the place really belonged to Reddy the Blacksmith, and of course no license could be granted to him. The license was refused.

The Trustees of the American Institute announce the following programme of a course of scientific lectures, to be delivered before the Institute, in the great Hall of the Cooper Union, New-York: Dec. 17, "The Battle Fields of Science," by ANDREW D. WHITE, President of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; Dec. 24, "How Animals Move," by Professor E. S. MORSE, of the Peabody Academy of Science, Salem, Mass.; Dec. 31, "The Correlation of Vital and Physical Forces," by Professor G. F. BARKER, of Yale College, New-Haven, Conn.; Jan. 7, "The Air and Respiration," by Professor J. C. DRAPER, of the College of the City of New-York; Jan. 14, "The Connection of Natural Science and Mental Philosophy," by Professor J. BASCOM, of Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.; Jan. 21, "The Constitution of the Sun," by Dr. B. A. GOULD, of Cambridge, Mass.; Jan. 28, "The Colorado Plateau—Its Canyons and Ruined Cities," by Professor J. S. NEWBERRY, of Columbia College, New-York.

The annual meeting of the Board of Managers of the Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, of this City, was held at No. 40 New-Bowery. Mr. W. SANFORD presided, and Messrs. J. D. FOOTE, (Secretary,) W. H. SUTTON and H. L. BRICKETT acted as tellers for the election, which was the special business before the meeting. The old Board of Trustees were rechosen for the coming year, viz.: Messrs. A. S. Hatch, (of Fisk & Hatch, bankers,) Charles Callender, J. S. Howell, William Phelps, W. Sanford, W. H. Sutton, Caleb B. Knevals and James R. Thomson. This Board met soon after election and made choice of the following named officers: A. S. HATCH, President; C. CALLENDER, Vice-President; J. S. HOWELL, Secretary, and WM. PHELPS, Treasurer. The institution is in a most hopeful condition, but, as might be expected, greatly in need of funds with which to prosecute its Winter work.

Mr. E. L. YOUMANS lectures this evening before the Mechanics' Society on the "Dynamics of Life," at Steinway Hall. He will probably take up the modern view of the correlation of forces and apply it to the phenomena of the living world. This is a highly interesting subject, and the lecturer's reputation as a popular expositor of scientific subjects is a guarantee that it will be clearly presented.

The officers and directors of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, and the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company, met at Delmonico's, in Fourteenth-street, on Tuesday evening at a private banquet given by the former. The meeting was entirely of a social character, and, according to the statement of a prominent director of the Camden and Amboy Road, there was no discussion of the project of the Raritan and Delaware Bay Road for the building of a new line to Philadelphia.

A meeting of the graduates of Bowdoin College, Maine, residing in this City and vicinity, is to be held at the residence of DEXTER A. HAWKINS, Esq., on East Thirty-fourth-street, this evening, with a view to the organization of an Alumni association. There are said to be in this vicinity about seventy graduates of this College, which numbers among its Alumni LONGFELLOW, HAWTHORNE, FESSENDEN and PIERCE.

The Young Men's prayer meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held this evening at their new building, Twenty-third-street, corner of Fourth-avenue. The doors are open to all young men.

The ladies of the Church of the Holy Trinity will hold a Fair and Festival, (in aid of the Building Fund of the Sunday School,) at the Harvard Rooms, Sixth-avenue, corner of Forty-second-street, on Thursday and Friday, Dec. 16 and 17, from 12 M. to 10 P. M. This Church is engaged in very extensive missionary and benevolent works among the poor in the upper part of the City. They should receive a liberal patronage at their Fair.

An invitation has been issued to the artists of this City to meet to-morrow (Friday) evening, Dec. 17, at Room No. 24 Cooper Institute, for the purpose of organizing a society to take the necessary steps for forming an Art Union similar to those in Europe.

On Monday evening next, (not Thursday, as stated on the tickets,) a concert will be given in the lecture room of Bellevue Hospital, for the benefit of the patients of the institution, the expenses of which will be borne by the students. Among the artists who will perform on this occasion is Mr. LEVY, the popular cornet player.

The Mayor yesterday received from Postmaster JONES $212 55 as an additional contribution to the Avondale fund.

FREDERICK MAIGER, of No. 37 Degraw-street, Brooklyn, met EMMA GROSS and MARY A. WILLIAMS, *alias* "English Mary Ann," on Tuesday evening in William-street, when they seized his arms and dexterously took from his pantaloons pocket $30 in cash. Both women were arrested, and committed for trial at the General Sessions in default of $2,000 bail each. MARY did not know how old she was, and said she was a milliner. EMMA is a dressmaker and lives at No. 412 Pearl-street. She is better known as Emma Coburn, from her connection with COBURN, the pugilist.

The German Democratic Union General Committee met last evening at No. 200 Third-avenue under the presidency of Dr. SCHIRMER. After the usual routine business had been transacted the Committee considered the proposed new Constitution and by-laws which were presented by the special committee. The Committee adjourned without coming to any definite decision in regard to the proposed new code.

A number of young graduates and collegians, residents of this City, and members of the Delta Upsilon Fraternity, met last evening at Delmonico's and took measures to establish a New-York Club of the Society. A permanent organization was formed.

The third sociable of the season was given at the Park-avenue Hotel, corner of Forty-second-street and Fourth-avenue, last evening, by the proprietor, Mr. J. A. ROBINSON. It was attended by a large number of ladies and gentlemen, and was a very enjoyable affair.

Dr. HALL will speak on the "Northern Lights," this evening, before the Polytechnic Association, Cooper Building.

The directors of the Purim Association have determined to give no grand ball this year in celebration of the Jewish holiday their annual reunion was intended to commemorate. Instead of the habitual reunion, however, they offer two receptions, to be held at Delmonico's, and to be open to subscribers only. The first of these affairs, occurring, by-the-way, far in advance of the ordained feast, is announced for Monday evening next. Mr. ADOLPH L. SANGER is the Secretary of the Association, and to him all requests of subscription must be addressed.

STEPHEN P. ANDREWS delivered a lecture last evening on "Scientific Government," before the New-York Liberal Club, at their assembly room, No. 23 Third-avenue.

For several weeks past quantities of portable silver plated goods have been missed almost every day from the store of LUCIUS HART, at Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip. GEO. DICKSON, the colored porter, was arrested last evening after leaving the store, and found in possession of two dozen silver tablespoons, two dozen desert, and three dozen teaspoons, all valued at $42. Other property, stolen from his employer, was found in his residence in Williamsburg. DICKSON will be arraigned before Justice HOGAN to-day. It is supposed that nearly $1,000 worth of goods have been stolen in the manner described.

GEORGE MONCRIEF, a native of Scotland, was found quite ill in the street Tuesday and died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital. A man named WALTER died suddenly yesterday, at No. 371 Broome-street, from the effects of hemorrhage of the lungs. Coroner ROLLINS held inquests in both cases.

Some of the leading Wall-street men had a consultation yesterday afternoon with regard to the proposed removal of the Stock Exchange. Among the locations prominently mentioned are the Astor House and Mr. A. T. STEWART's marble palace, at Broadway, Reade and Chambers streets. Union-square and the site of the old *Herald* office are also talked of.

A fire occurred last evening on the second floor of No. 45 Gold-street, occupied by S. SINGER, manufacturer of briar wood pipes, whose loss of $3,000 is fully covered by insurance. FREDERICK GREEN, machinist, first floor and basement, was damaged $500, but was insured. MARSH & CO., third floor, were damaged $500, and Mr. O'BRIEN, fourth floor, $200, but both were fully insured. It is estimated that $600 will be required to repair the building, which is fully insured.

ELDRED POLHAMUS, for several years past Assistant Superintendent of the Police Telegraph, died, last evening, at his residence in Eighty-third-street, of inflammation of the lungs. The deceased has in different capacities been connected with the Police force for the past eighteen years.

BROOKLYN.

At the last regular convocation of Constellation Chapter, No. 209 R. A. M., the following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year, and were duly installed by M. E. Comp. John W. Simons, Grand High Priest, of R. A. M. S. of N. Y.; C. A. Hinckley, H. P.; J. H. Ruggles, King; J. W. Wiggins, Jr., Scribe; L. W. Towt, Treasurer; C. B. C. Fowler, Secretary; C. D. Andrews, Co. F. H.; J. W. Richardson, P. S.; A. Cranston, R. A. C.; C. S. Brackett, M. 3d Vail; J. H. Blakemore, 2d do.; J. S. Hulin, 1st do.; George Reock, Sentinel; H. H. Wheeler, J. W. Richardson, L. J. Rice, Trustees.

During Tuesday night or yesterday morning, a canal boat moored at the foot of South Sixth-street, E. D., was boarded by thieves, who stole butter and clothing valued at $150.

Mr. JAMES B. CRAIG, Chairman of the Democratic General Committee of Kings County, entertained at his residence, on Tuesday night, a large party of Democratic politicians including the following: Judges Gilbert, Pratt and Thompson; Mr. S. J. Tilden, Chairman Democratic State Committee; Senator Murphy, Mayor Kalbfleisch, Assemblymen Jacobs, Clarke, O'Keefe, Cullen, Jones, Haver, Droll; Comptroller Johnson, City Treasurer Sprague; President Alderman Bergen; Mr. Webster, (the host's partner,) Messrs. Hugh McLaughlin, George G. Herman, Wm. Marshall, John W. Hunter, Daniel P. Barnard, James Murphy, E. J. Lowber, Demas Barnes, I. Van Anden, and Rev. Dr. Carroll, pastor of Lee-avenue Reformed Church.

It is understood that there are thirty persons indicted in connection with the recent election frauds, and among them several officials. There is much squirming around the City Hall and Court House. There is much anxious inquiry and much fear lest the District-Attorney shall say, "Thou art the man" to some who "would rather not."

Mr. HAMILTON W. SHIPMAN, an oil merchant in New-York, owning a dilapidated and dangerous shanty standing at the corner of Columbia and Vine streets, was summoned before Justice WALSH yesterday, on complaint of Dr. W. H. THAYER, Sanitary Inspector. The Justice fined Mr. SHIPMAN $25, and said he should do the same thing every time he was brought before him on the same kind of a complaint. He advised him to take down the house.

The property owners on the line of Union-street, who were in favor of a wooden pavement of some sort, have discovered that they cannot have it without a violation of the law by the Commissioners, who are required to advertise for proposals, and to award the contract to the lowest bidder.

The receipts at the Tax Collector's office Tuesday and yesterday, the last days of grace, amounted to about $800,000.

JOHN B. GOUGH will lecture on "Eloquence and Orators," before the Young Men's Christian Association, at the Academy of Music, this evening.

In the case of HENRY ROGERS and others, who were sued by the United States Government for the amount due on a distiller's bond in the United States District Court, amounting to $22,517 26 unpaid taxes, a verdict was rendered for the Government yesterday.

HYMAN LINDE sued JACOB ELIAS in the City Court for $2,000 damages for an assault committed in August last. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for $1,260 with costs.

The concert at the Bethel of Plymouth Church last evening was a great success. The ample and commodious hall was crowded to its utmost capacity.

The receipts at the St. Ann's Bazaar up to Tuesday night amounted to $6,488 05.

LONG ISLAND.

DANIEL HIGGINS, Jr., has resigned his position as Trustee of Whitestone.

The house of Mr. WEEKS, of Hyde Park, was robbed of $800 in greenbacks, on Friday night last, by a man who had been in his employ but two days.

The people of Queens County are complaining bitterly of the high rate of taxation to which they are subjected by special legislation. The following is the rate fixed by the Supervisors on the $100 for the current year: Jamaica, $1 86; increase, 6 cents. Newtown, $4 10; increase, $1 62. Hempstead, $1 76; increase, 11 cents. North Hempstead, $1 46; decrease, 10 cents. Flushing, $2 28. Oyster Bay, $1 41; increase, 37 cents. The corporation tax in Jamaica will be thirty-three cents on the hundred. The school tax twenty-five cents on the hundred. The old village bounds of Flushing embrace taxable property to the amount of $1,504,315. The new village bounds embrace taxable property to the amount of $1,886,480. The amount of taxable property gained by increase of the village limits is $362,165.

A convention of the citizens of Jamaica will be held to-day, to indorse the action being taken to abolish toll roads and bridges in Queens County, prior to the sitting of the grand Convention on Saturday.

On Monday morning, the North Bent way train, due at Hicksville at 7:44 A. M., left at that station several mailbags, containing the mail matter from the Post Offices on the North Bent branch, to go east by the regular mail train, which arrives from New-York at 10:20 A. M. The Postmaster was not at the depot to receive the mail, and when search was made for the bags they could not be found. The mails on that branch are closed ones, as there is no route agent between Hicksville and North Bent. It will be remembered that the Huntington mailbag was stolen from this station some months since under similar circumstances, and was afterward found cut open a short distance from the depot.

The plans for Mr. STEWART's railroad are all in the office, and the route fixed as far as the western boundary of the purchase, which lies about four miles east of Jamaica. All the farms on the eastern side of the Plain which were necessary to straighten Mr. STEWART's line in that direction have been purchased but one.

Last evening an officer of Astoria assaulted a gray-haired gentleman and two elderly ladies at the Astoria Ferry. He struck one of the ladies with a club and felled her to the ground. The second lady was knocked down about half a dozen times by this burly official, and badly injured. The crowd that had gathered interfered, and prevented further abuse being inflicted. The man is to be arrested on complaint of several citizens.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT is erecting a splendid residence for his son-in-law, PARKE GODWIN, in Roslyn.

The following figures taken from the Assessor's book, show the amount of taxable property in Flushing at the present time, and also previous to the extension of the village limits: Old Village bounds, 1868, $1,504,315; New Village bounds, 1869, $1,866,480; taxable property gained by enlargement of the village, $362,165.

The decision of Commissioner DELANO in relation to taxing farmers as produce brokers is opposed by the farmers on the Island. They have formed a society to contest the decision.

The Jamaica Town Hall is rapidly approaching completion, and when finished will be the largest and most attractive building in Queens County.

The endeavor to procure the incorporation of Ravenswood has again proved unsuccessful. Judge ARMSTRONG refused to grant the request of the petitioners owing to a legal defection in the papers.

Judge ARMSTRONG has appointed HENRY TROWBRIDGE and WILLIAM B. WILSON Commissioners to open Jamaica-avenue to the river.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Mrs. JANE THOMS, a resident of Riverdale-avenue, Yonkers, soon after getting up, yesterday morning, complained of being sick, and went to bed again. Some one, on going to her room with some refreshments, found her dead in bed. The deceased was a native of Scotland, about 66 years old.

Under the new management work has been resumed on the Harlem River and Portchester Railroad, so far as the construction of the long wharf on the north side of Harlem River, opposite Second-avenue, is concerned; the contract entered into for the work being carried out by the new Board of Directors.

The ladies of the Reformed Church at Mount Vernon gave a supper and an entertainment of music and tableaux, at Union Hall, in that village, on Tuesday evening, for the benefit of their building fund. They have got the foundation walls of a new house of worship completed. It will be a substantial stone edifice, forty-five feet front by eighty deep, and will be finished and furnished in good style.

NEW-JERSEY.

The name of the man who was killed by a train on the New-Jersey Railroad at Metuchin, on Monday, was JAMES S. BROWN. He had been a resident of Scranton, in Pennsylvania, and engaged in the shoe business there with the gentleman who identified his remains. He was blind in one eye and almost blind in the other, and hard of hearing as well; and it is to these afflictions, coupled probably with an impression that the trains passed over the road on the right track, that the accident is to be attributed.

A couple of horses attached to a rockaway containing two ladies and a child, were frightened, yesterday, in Montgomery-street, Jersey City, and became unmanageable. Proceeding down the street at a furious rate, they brought the carriage into contact first with a wagon, and then with a car. Though one wheel of the carriage was demolished, the horses still kept their headlong pace, until they had thrown the carriage against the ferry gates at the foot of Montgomery street, and broken it into pieces. The child was saved from bodily harm by being thrown from the carriage into the arms of a gentleman upon the street. The ladies jumped out of the vehicle subsequently, and so escaped with a few scratches.

The Commissioners of Appeal have petitioned the Jersey City Common Council to take some action toward compelling the Morris Canal and different railroad companies to pay the taxes which they are at present exempted from paying by an act of the Legislature.

The death of Mr. WM. RANKIN at the age of 84, which occurred on Tuesday evening, removes one of the oldest residents and one of the most honored citizens of Newark. Mr. RANKIN came to reside in Newark before the year 1810, and had been prominently connected during a period of sixty years with the growth and manufacturing enterprises of the city. Although he gave liberally to churches, institutions of learning and in charity, his wealth at the time of his death amounted to over $500,000.

PETER MARTIN, DANIEL CORDY and MICHAEL KING were examined before Judge MILLS, in Newark, yesterday, and were committed for trial upon a charge of having robbed JAMES LACEY, a saloon-keeper, of Orange, of $1,200.

Two sportive young men, JAMES and THOMAS SPENCER, amused themselves on Tuesday evening at DAVID CARR's saloon, on Congress-street, Paterson, by throwing raw oysters at each other, dashing a mug of beer at the head of the saloon proprietor, abusing and beating him also. They wound up by smashing the windows and furniture, and found themselves in prison yesterday, from which they were released upon giving bail in $500 to answer.

Mr. ASHBEL WELSH, the President of the United Companies of New-Jersey, arrived home from Europe by the *Ville de Paris* on Tuesday.

Mr. WILLIAM HOLDEN, of Paterson, reached home from San Francisco yesterday, having made the trip in six days.

The residence of Mr. J. SNYDER, on Broadway, Paterson, was entered by thieves Tuesday night, and robbed of linen and clothing to the value of $150.

This afternoon a match game will be played at Lake View by members of the Paterson Curling Club—those of fifty and over to play the younger members.

WM. ALVIN BARTLETT lectured in the Paterson Wigwam last evening to a respectable audience. Subject—"The Coming Question; Or, The Chinese in America." The lecture was given for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum.

The Reorganization of the Republican Party.

To-night the enrollment of the Republican electors in this City, with a view to the reorganization of the party, takes place in the various districts as follows:

First District—No. 9 Beach-street. Second—Shakespeare Hotel. Third—No. 375 Broome-street. Fourth—No. 286 East Broadway. Fifth—No. 210 Spring-street. Sixth—No. 134 Clinton-street. Seventh—No. 139 Eighth-street, near Broadway. Eighth—Runk's Hotel, No. 274 Grand-street. Ninth—Lebanon Hall, No. 10 Abingdon-square. Tenth—No. 385 Bowery. Eleventh—Broadway and Twenty-second-street, southwest corner. Twelfth—Humboldt Hall, No. 98 Avenue C. Thirteenth—Briggs Hall, No. 130 West Twenty-fourth-street. Fourteenth—No. 23 Third-avenue. Fifteenth—Continental Hall, southwest corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street. Sixteenth—Demilt Dispensary, Twenty-third-street and Second-avenue. Seventeenth—Wigwam, Forty-ninth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. Eighteenth—No. 453 Fourth-avenue. Nineteenth—Seventieth-street and Broadway. Twentieth—Nineteenth Ward Hall, Fifty-third-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues. Twenty-first—Harmony Hall, corner of One Hundred and Tenth-street and Third-avenue.

The following are the Inspectors of Enrollment:

First District—Jas. Lee, Nathan Kingsley, Jr., Jos. D. Costa, John Battersbury.
Second District—Dennis McLoughlin, Daniel Moore, Mark Lannigan, Dennis Shay.
Third District—E. A. Willoughby, Philip E. Herlich, Adolphus Borst, John J. Foley.
Fourth District—James H. Boyle, William Maulkenbur, George Kimmens, John Linsey.
Fifth District—William C. Hanna, Austin Leake, Wm. F. T. Chapman, Andrew Bleakley, Jr.
Sixth District—Hugh Nesbitt, Henry A. Smith, Eanos Elliott, William H. Anderson.
Seventh District—Winfield Van Cott, John Allen, J. Wilson Greene, Horatio N. Twombly.
Eighth District—Joseph Smith, John Stinson, John N. Lauthier, Samuel Cool.
Ninth District—George E. Keyser, James Webb, William H. Gedney, Alexander M. Eagleson.
Tenth District—William Butler, Ely Taylor, Daniel Sullivan, Jacob M. Patterson, Jr.
Eleventh District—John V. Girdley, Eugene Sollyette, John H. White, Israel Gillette.
Twelfth District—William Burns, Thos. Hays, David Osborn, Joseph Archibald.
Thirteenth District—Charles S. Spencer, John A. Meeks, Samuel Reynolds, Henry Comstock.
Fourteenth District—Bernard Sheridan, John Stephenson, Frederick C. Wagner, Joseph C. Pinckney.
Fifteenth District—John Goller, Joseph B. Pollock, William Sterritt, H. D. Lapaugh.
Sixteenth District—Henry Beeney, Wm. S. Matthews, Edward Dubois, William Haggerty.
Seventeenth District—Robert A. Dobbie, E. L. Bullock, Wm. J. O'Brien, Jas. Cushing, Jr.
Eighteenth District—Geo. F. Coachman, Thos. F. Rightmire, Wm. T. Black, Christopher Pullman.
Nineteenth District—James Linden, Thos. Hagen, Geo. H. Sheldon, Chas. H. Kitchell.
Twentieth District—John W. Oliver, James Jackson, Wm. A. Darling, Nicholas H. Babcock.
Twenty-first District—Geo. W. Thurber, Joseph S. Dewey, James E. Watson, John A. Eagleson.

New Custom House Regulation—Undervaluation of Sugar.

Under instructions from Secretary BOUTWELL, Colonel FRANK E. HOWE, Special Agent, and General PALMER, Appraiser of the Custom House, have of late been resampling and revaluing the sugars in the bonded warehouses. From representations made by Colonel HOWE in the matter, the Collector has received orders to stop the withdrawal of sugars from bond by merchants, unless they have received a certificate from the Appraiser that their sugar has been reexamined. It appears that discrepancies have been discovered in the present weight and quality of sugars compared with what was represented at the time of the original importations. The consequence is that some importers will have to pay an increase of duties of from two to three cents per pound, and also that the price of sugar, at least for the time being, will be raised. There are some thousands of hogsheads of sugar in the warehouses, and the increase of revenue to the Government by the new valuation will not be small. Colonel HOWE has preserved samples of the different lots of sugar for future reference and evidence. No particular parties are suspected of fraud, and if any exists it is among irregular sugar importers.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 15—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 92 for money and 92¼ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 86; 1865, old, 85; 1867, 85, ex-interest; Ten-forties, 82¾. Stocks quiet; Erie Railway Shares, 20½; Illinois Central, 100; Atlantic and Great Western, 26¼.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 15—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opens quiet: Middling Uplands, 11¾d; Middling Orleans, 12⅛d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Sugar firm both on spot and afloat. Calcutta Linseed quiet. Turpentine 28s. 9d.@29s. ₱ cwt.

BREMEN, Dec. 15.—Petroleum opened flat yesterday, at 6 thalers 60 groats, and closed flat and unchanged.

HAMBURG, Dec. 15.—Petroleum opened flat yesterday, at 15 marcbancos, and closed flat and unchanged.

PARIS, Dec. 15.—The Bourse opened quiet. Rentes, 72f. 85c.

PARIS, Dec. 15.—The Bourse closed quiet. Rentes, 72f. 87c.

HAVRE, Dec. 15.—Cotton opened firm and quiet both on spot and afloat; Tres Ordinaire, on spot, 137½f. ₱ cwt.; Low Middlings, afloat, 135½f.

ANTWERP, Dec. 15.—Petroleum opened quiet and unchanged.

LONDON, Dec. 15—1 P. M.—American Securities quiet; United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 86¼; 1867, 84½.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 15—1 P. M.—PROVISIONS—Pork, 109s. ₱ tierce of 304 lbs. for Extra Prime Mess.

LONDON, Dec. 15—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92 for money and 92¼ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 86¼; 1865, old, 85⅝; 1867, 84⅞; Ex-Coupon, Ten-forties, 82¼. Erie Railway shares, 20⅛; Illinois Centrals, 100; Atlantic and Great Western, 26¼.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 15—4:30 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed easier; Middling Uplands, 11¾d.@11⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 12d.@12⅛d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 3,000 for export and speculation.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, 21s. 9d. ₱ bbl. for Western Canal. Peas, 38s. ₱ quarter for Canadian. The stock is scarce, and if there were a large quantity offered it would only be worth 35s.

LONDON, Dec. 15—Evening.—Tallow declining; quoted at 46s. 9d.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 15.—Bonds opened firm at 91⅝@91¾, but closed flat at 91⅝.

HAVRE, Dec. 15.—Cotton closed quiet on spot and afloat; Tres Ordinaire, on spot, 137f.

ANTWERP, Dec. 15—Petroleum closed firmer; quotations unchanged.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—EXCHANGE flat at 1-10 off buying; par @1-10 premium selling. FLOUR dull at $3 45@$5 for Spring Extras. WHEAT dull; sales of No. 1 at 87c.@88c.; No. 2 at 84½c.@85c.; in the afternoon, active and irregular at 85½c. for cash and seller December; 86½c. bid, seller January, for No. 2. CORN firmer and in fair demand; sales of No. 2 at 77½c.@80c.; in the afternoon, dull and nominal at 78½c., seller December; 79½c., seller January, for No. 2. OATS firm; sales of No. 2 at 42½c.@42¾c. cash and seller this month. RYE firmer; No. 2, 75c. BARLEY nominally 79c.@80c. for No. 2. HIGHWINES firm at 95c. PORK dull and lower; sales at $31 cash; $31@$31 50 seller January; $31 75@$32 seller February. Rump PORK quiet at $25 25. LARD dull and easier at 18¼c. Green HAMS quiet at 15½c.; Short-rib Middles, 30-days' salted, 15c. Dressed HOGS quiet and a shade easier, at $12 25@$13 25. Live HOGS less active, at $9 50@$10 for common; $11 40@$11 65 for Extra prime. CATTLE quiet at $4 25@$4 65 for Cows and light Steers; $5 25@$6 12½ for fair to good shipping. RECEIPTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 8,500 bushels Oats, 12,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,200 bbls. Flour, 1,100 bushels Wheat, 3,200 bushels Corn, 1,900 bushels Oats, 1,100 bushels Rye, 6,500 bushels Barley, 3,000 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 15.—TOBACCO quiet. COTTON steady; sales of Missouri and Arkansas at 22½c.@22¾c. FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT dull and unchanged. CORN firmer at 76c. for White in bulk; 90c.@95c. for Choice to Fancy White sacked. OATS firmer at 53½c.@54c. for mixed. BARLEY unchanged. RYE steady at 83c.@84c. WHISKY steady at $1. PORK firm at $31 for heavy. Dry-salted MEATS—Order sales at 12¼c. for Shoulders; 16½c.@16¾c. for Clear Sides. BACON quiet at 19c. for Clear Sides; Shoulders nominally 15½c. LARD dull; Keg, 19c. CATTLE dull and unchanged. Live HOGS firm at $9 25@$10 50. RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,900 bbls.; Wheat, 6,500 bushels; Corn, 5,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels; Hogs, 4,200 head.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 15.—White WHEAT rules very dull; Amber scarce and wanted; Amber, $1 35@$1 38; Nos. 1 and 2 White Michigan and State, $1 40@$1 50, and Diehl, $1 70@$1 75, the latter price for selected. In RYE nothing has transpired; the nominal quotation is $1@$1 05 for State. CORN very quiet; offering moderate; demand restricted; Western Mixed, $1@$1 15. BARLEY continues dull; two-rowed State may be quoted at $1@$1 10 for rejected and Nos. 2 and 1; six-rowed State, $1 18@$1 25, and Canada West, $1 18@$1 26. Barley MALT sells slowly in lots as wanted by brewers, at $1 30@$1 65 for new in quality, and $1 25 for old. OATS decidedly lower and dull; car and bag lots, State, 55c.@56c.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 15.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 23½c. FLOUR firm; Extra Family, $5 25. WHEAT quiet and unchanged. CORN quiet at 65c.@70c. OATS quiet at 50c. Rye quiet at 80c. Live HOGS firm at $9 75@$10 25, gross. TOBACCO steady; sales 67 hhds. at $5@$6 for new green frosted trash; $6 50@$8 50 for Lugs; $9@$15 for low to good medium Leaf. PROVISIONS steady. Mess PORK, $31 50@$32. BACON—Shoulders, 15½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 18¼c.; Clear Sides, 18½c.@18¾c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 12½c.@12¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16¼c.; Clear Sides, 16¾c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 22c.@23c. LARD, 18½c.@18¾c. WHISKY steady at 97c.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 15.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT nominally unchanged with a moderate demand. CORN dull; supply large; New, 74c.@75c. OATS quiet and unchanged. RYE, 90c.@95c. BARLEY nominally unchanged. COTTON quiet at 23½c.@24c. WHISKY dull at 97c.@98c.; generally held at 98c. PROVISIONS dull with but little demand. PORK held at $31; sales at $30 50@$30 75. Bulk MEATS nominally unchanged; nothing doing. BACON dull and drooping; sales of Shoulders at 14½c.; Sides at 17½c.@18c. LARD dull at 17½c. for Steam; 18½c. for kettle. EXCHANGE dull at 1-10 off buying.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 15.—COTTON closed active at 24c.@24¼c. for Middling; sales, 8,400 bales; receipts, 4,239 bales; exports to Liverpool, 2,352 bales; to Barcelona, 609 bales. FLOUR—$4 75@$5 70@$6 for Superfine, Extra and Double Extra. CORN firmer at $1 15@$1 17. OATS, 65c. BRAN, $1 15. HAY, $29. PORK firmer; New Mess, $32 50. BACON, 16½c.@20½c.@21c. HAMS, 27c. LARD easier; Tierce, 19c.@19¾c.; Keg, 21½c.@21¾c. SUGAR firmer; Prime, 12¾c. MOLASSES, 68c.@70c. WHISKY, $1 05@$1 07. GOLD, 122¼. Sterling EXCHANGE, 132. New-York Sight EXCHANGE, ¼ ₱ cent. discount.

OSWEGO, Dec. 15.—FLOUR dull and unchanged; sales 1,100 bbls. at $6@$6 25 for No. 1 Spring; $6 25@$6 50 for Amber Winter; $6 75@$7 for White; $7 25@$7 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT unchanged; sales car lots at $1 30 for No. 1 Milwaukee Club, and $1 50 for White Michigan. CORN steady at $1 08. BARLEY quiet and nominally unchanged. CORNMEAL, $2 25 ₱ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $21@$22; Shipstuffs, $25@$26; Middling, $32@$33 ₱ ton. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, $1 06; to New-York, 98c.; to Albany, 78c.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15.—Trade is generally depressed. COTTON steady; Middling Uplands, 25½c.; Middling Orleans, 26c. MOLASSES firm. SUGAR steady; Fair and good Refining, 10⅞c.@11¼c. PETROLEUM—Crude, 22½c.; Refined, 30½c. PROVISIONS heavy. FLOUR flat, and holders pressing on the market; Superfine, $4 75@$4 87½; Extras, $5@$5 25. WHEAT dull and very weak; Red, $1 25@$1 30. RYE, $1 for Western. CORN dull; New Yellow, 80c.@85c.; Old, $1 03. OATS, 58c.@60c. BARLEY more active. WHISKY steady at $1 02@$1 03.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 15.—COTTON held firmly; Middling Uplands at 25c. FLOUR dull, steady and unchanged. WHEAT steady at $1 30@$1 40 for Red. CORN firm; White, 85c.@86c.; Yellow, 88c.@91c. OATS, 56c. PROVISIONS entirely unchanged, and small business. BACON—Rib Sides, 18¾c.@19c.; Clear Sides, 19¼c.; Shoulders, 15¼c.@15¾c. HAMS, 21c. LARD, 19c. WHISKY in good demand at $1 02@$1 03 for wood and iron bound; Stock scarce.

TOLEDO, Dec. 15.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull; No. 1 Red, $1 12¼; No. 2 Red, $1 06¼. CORN dull; no grade, 76c. OATS unchanged. Dressed HOGS, $12@$13 12½. RECEIPTS—3,500 bushels Wheat, 85,000 pounds Dressed Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,200 bbls. Flour, 1,800 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 42,000 pounds Dressed Hogs.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 15.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT dull at 86c. for No. 1, and 82½c. for No. 2. CORN nominal. OATS unchanged. BARLEY unchanged. Dressed HOGS dull at $12@$12 50. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 26,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat.

BUFFALO, Dec. 15.—No transactions in market to-day, and quotations nominally without change. CATTLE—Receipts, 2,200 head, including 150 head Christmas; Ordinary to Medium active; sales at $5 50@$6 75; Good to Prime, nominal; Premium, $9 50@$11 50. HOGS run very light; market dull; Heavy, $10@$11. SHEEP quiet and unchanged.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 15.—COTTON quiet at 23¾c.; receipts, 2,270 bales; exports, 522 bales. FLOUR steady; Superfine, $5. CORN, 92c.@93c. OATS, 65c. PORK, $31@$31 50. LARD, 18½c.@19½c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 13c.; Sides, 17c.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 15.—WHEAT nominal. CORN dull; No. 1 Old Shelled held $1; No. 2 Old Shelled, 98c. OATS quiet; No. 1 State held 52c. RYE heavy; held 90c.@95c. BARLEY dull and nominal.

DETROIT, Dec. 15.—WHEAT steady; No. 1 White, $1 08; Extra, $1 20@$1 21; Amber, $1 03@$1 05; Regular, $1 03. CORN scarce; sales at 95c. OATS quiet at 50c. Dressed HOGS firm at $12 25@$13 25.

MOBILE, Ala., Dec. 15.—COTTON was in fair demand and the market closed firm; sales, 1,850 bales, part after the close yesterday; Middling, 23¾c.; receipts, 5,117 bales; exports, 377 bales.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 15.—FLOUR slightly advanced; Superfine quoted at $4 25@$4 50; Extra, $5 25@$5 50. WHEAT—Sales of Choice at $1 50. LEGAL TENDERS, 82¼.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 15.—Spirits of TURPENTINE steady at 40c. RESIN dull at $1 55 for Strained; Crude Turpentine steady at $1 65@$2 80. TAR steady at $2 05. COTTON steady at 23½c.@24c.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 15.—COTTON closed quiet at 24c. for Low Middling; receipts, 1,264 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,470 bales; sales 120 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 15.—The COTTON market was active, but prices were easier toward the close; sales, 970 bales; receipts, 1,240 bales; Middling, 23½c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 15.—The COTTON market closed firm; receipts, 4,743 bales; exports, 3,209 bales; sales. 400 bales; Middling, 24¼c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 15.—COTTON steady; sales 590 bales; Middling, 24c.@24¼c.; receipts, 1,530 bales; exports, coastwise, 471 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15.—Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Sixes, 107⅛; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28¾; Reading Railroad, —; Pennsylvania Railroad, 54. Gold, 121⅛.

[Advertisement.]

GRANT is weak on Cuba; nevertheless Cuba must be recognized, and if it were done, when 'tis done, then 'twere well it were done quickly. And now, how about that hat of yours? You need a new one, and it were well you get one quickly. Go to KNOX, the Hatter, No. 212 Broadway, and he will fit you to the most becoming hat of the period, of the best quality, and at the lowest price. KNOX can do this every time.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.			
Marathon	Dec. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Hansa	Dec. 16	New-York	Havre.
City of Brooklyn	Dec. 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Virginia	Dec. 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Atalanta	Dec. 18	New-York	London.
FOR HAVANA.			
Morro Castle	Dec. 16	New-York	Havana.
Rapidan	Dec. 18	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

THURSDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Bremen, by the *Hansa*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Mails for Havana and West Indies, by the *Morro Castle*, close at 4 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

DEC. 15—*In steamship Nevada, for Liverpool.*—T. B. Hubbell, Wm. D. Rosincrantz, Ben Baugh, W. Hastings and lady, O. A. Sidman, Mrs. Maggie Thomas, G. H. Atkins, Rev. M. K. Brunson, E. B. Cross and lady, M. Young.

DEC. 15—*In steamship Cuba, for Liverpool.*—James Keith, Chas. Chambers, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Eutz, infant and servant, Hugh McInnes, Walter Nieve, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Pierrepont, H. S. Kelhorn, W. Dick, E. D. Morgan, A. Schwot, Lyman A. Jacobus, D. A. Kane, T. F. Gladwin, T. B. Coddington, G. T. Knight, H. J. Fairchild, Mrs. Seeley, child and servant, Mrs. Eleanor Douglas and daughter, Miss C. Hoole, Mrs. J. L. Smith, W. Sloane, W. D. Sloane, Mrs. Moodie, 2 children and servant, David G. Pratt, G. W. Ridden, T. Grieveson, W. Ludorice, F. A. Maisiby, Mrs. Maisiby, Hy. Haigh, C. S. Sargent, Mrs. J. Stoner, Jno. Browntie, Mr. Goldberg, E. H. Copland, Mr. and Mrs. F. Chapman, S. B. Sleeper.

Passengers Arrived.

DEC. 15—*In steamship Pennsylvania, from Liverpool.*—Rev. Dr. Bidwell, Mr. Goad, Mr. Purcell, Mr. Fish, Miss Fish, Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Donaldson, M. M. Henri von Bercher, Mr. Graham, Mr. Tracey.

DEC. 15—*In steamship Cimbria, from Hamburg.*—Julius Wolters and wife, Rich. Wolff and wife, E. Mertens, Carl Dittmar, Stephen Poles, Caroline Ferres, John Doherty, C. von Lichtenstein, Marie Petersen, Jos. Denz, Gustav Josephy, S. Feuchtwanger, Gustav Steuernagel, Cath. Schumacher, B. Mockel, Carl Herbig, Max Eisenhart, H. Hesslein, G. Horn, Dr. Wm. Busse, B. Stettin, Ernst Schreiber and wife, V. Eppstein, Ida Schmid and child, Elise Willner, Helene Willner, H. Kundig, Wm. E. Watermann, R. von Barleben and wife.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 18 | Sun sets..... 4 33 | Moon sets.. 4 42
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 5 24 | Gov. Island. 6 13 | Hell Gate.. 7 35

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15.

Cleared.

Steamships Nevada, (Br.,) Green, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Fanita, Freeman, Wilmington, J. Lorillard; Ashland, Crowell, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Barks Stampede, (Br.,) Gilkey, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Mary, (N. G.,) ——, Bilboa, C. Tobias & Co.; Kind Bird, (Br.,) Dexter, Bremen, Jas. F. Whitney & Co.

Brigs Rabboni, Coombs, Oporto, Miller & Houghton; Moses Rogers, Dickinson, Rio Janeiro, Pendergast Bros.

Schrs. A. H. Frye, Hickman, St. Martins, H. A. Vatable & Son; Lottie Beard, Perry, Mobile, Ala., E. D. Hurlbut & Son; Ben Reid, Gregory, Savannah, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; A. C. Noyes, Robbins, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Iona, Genn, Brunswick, H. W. Loud & Co.; Robert B. Smith, Nickerson, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Sloop Alchymist, Miller, New-Haven.

Arrived.

Steamship Cimbria, (N. G.,) Haack, Hamburg Dec. 1, via Havre 5th, with mdse. and 216 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Experienced changeable winds and weather the entire passage; Dec. 8, lat. 49 11, lon. 26 18, passed ship Fred. Warren, (Br.,) bound W.; 12th, lat. 44 08, lon. 55 07, passed a Bremen steamer, bound E.; 15th, lat. 40 14, lon. 71 52, passed steamship Allemannia, hence for Hamburg.

Steamship Pennsylvania, (Br.,) Webster, Liverpool Dec. 2, and Queenstown 3d, with mdse. and 264 passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Has had fine weather the entire passage. Dec. 9, lat. 47 01, lon. 44 07, passed a Cunard and a Guion steamer, bound E.; 14th, lat. 40 25, lon. 70 12, passed a steamer, bound E.

Steamship Dirigo, Johnson, Portland Dec. 6, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Brunette, Howes, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Lorillard.

Bark Terease, (of Curacao,) Galle, Old Harbor, Jam., 19 ds., with logwood to Henry De Cordova & Co.—vessel to Maitland, Phelps & Co. Has been 10 ds. north of Hatteras, with N. and N. E. gales.

Brig S. V. Merrick, (of Philadelphia,) Lippincott, Milk River, Jam., 21 ds., with logwood to James E. Ward & Co. Put into Delaware Breakwater for orders. Dec. 12, Barnegat bearing S. S. E. 15 miles, passed a vessel's cabin, with the furniture in, evidently not long in the water; the house appeared nearly new. The S. V. M. is detained at Quarantine, with the Captain sick with yellow fever.

Brig Anne Duncan, (Br.,) Weed, Constantinople, via Gibraltar Sept. 23, with mdse. to master. Is anchored in the Lower Bay.

Brig Rollerson, Mayo, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Florence N. Tower, (of Lincolnville,) Perry, Port Morant, Jam., 23 ds., with logwood, &c., to Jeremiah Laycraft—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co. Has had strong N. E. winds during the passage, and was 9 ds. north of Hatteras.

Schr. Speculator, (of Halifax,) Jacobson, San Blas 24 ds., with rubber and nuts to Owen Brennan—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Nov. 30, lat. 30, lon. 82, exchanged signals with schr. C. T. Young, bound to New-York.

Schr. Magnolia, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Sheridan, Cornwallis, N. S., 13 ds., with 5,000 bushels potatoes to A. & W. E. Duryea—vessel to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. James Donahue, White, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. B. H. Jones, Layton, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Oscar C. Acken, Hobbie, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Caroline Kinzel, Tooker, Alexandria, for Boston.

Schr. E. Nickerson, Kelly, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Gloucester, Hodgdon, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Excelsior, Murphy, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Ida F. Wheeler, Thayer, Philadelphia, for Portland.

Schr. Webster Kelly, Wells, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Sinbad, Wright, Newcastle, Del., for Rockland.

Schr. Old Zach, Lynch, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Pallas, French, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Little David, Blair, New-Haven.
Schr. Chimo, Lawson, Providence.
Schr. Albert, Smith, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.
Schr. Carrie Hays, Bowlan, Philadelphia, for Salem.
Schr. Lodi, Robinson, Elizabethport, for Boston.
St. Mary's, Stillwell, Georgetown, D. C., for Boston.
Schr. Celestia, Roberts, Norwalk.
Schr. Bellona, Davis, New-Haven.
Schr. E. H. Lewis, Lewis, Norwalk.
Schr. S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford.
Schr. David Pearsall, McGinnis, Greenwich.
Schr. Little Charley, Reed, Greenport.
Schr. R. S. Dean, Cook, Taunton.
Schr. Scud, Holmes, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
WIND—At sunset, moderate, E., cloudy.

Sailed.

Steamships Cuba and Nevada, for Liverpool; Alabama, for Fernandina.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 15.—Arr. steamer Nereus, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 15.—Arr. brig Antonio Maria, from Matanzas.

Sld. steamer Charleston, for New-York; schr. Virginia Dare, for Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 15.—Arr. bark Companero, from Rio for orders; schr. Mary E. Mangan, New-Grenada for New-York, short of provisions.

Passed in for Baltimore—Ship Duisburg, from New-York; brig Marshall Dutch, from New-York.

In the Roads—Schrs. M. E. Coombs and Arthur Burt, and a fleet of coasters.

A heavy northeast storm prevails.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 15.—Sld. steamer Isaac Bell, for New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 15.—Arr. steamer Oriental, Boston; ship Colonist, Liverpool.

Cld. brig Star, Woods' Hole; steamer R. L. Mabey, Jacksonville; bark Wentworth, Havre.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 15.—Cld. ship Explorer, for Liverpool, with 25,000 sacks of wheat.

Sld. ship Candidate.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 15.—Arr. steamer Empire, from New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. S. C. Loud, Hall, from Providence for Baltimore, before reported ashore on the Gridiron, Hell Gate, after discharging part of her ballast, was hauled off by the Atlantic Submarine Wrecking Co.'s steamer Annie, Captain Todd, and towed to New-York for repairs.

Marine Disasters.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 15.—The Br. schr. Robert J. Leonard, from St. John, N. B., for Boston, ran ashore on Damariscotta Ledge, off Townsend Harbor, Tuesday night. She got off, but stove her rudder and rudder post, and started her keel. She was towed in this port to-day leaking slightly.

BOSTON, Dec. 15.—The Br. brig Energy, from Liverpool for Baltimore, with salt, when 105 ds. out, was abandoned at sea, Dec. 4, with 5½ feet of water in her hold. Her crew were saved, and landed at Holmes' Hole.

Foreign Ports.

At Old Harbor, Jam., Nov. 20, brig Machias, for New-York, to sail Nov. 22.

At Milk River, Jam., Nov. 24, brig W. N. Z., to sail for Philadelphia in 2 ds.

At San Blas, Nov. 21, schr. Isabella, ldg.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 15.—The steamship Borussia, from New-York, arrived at this port at 8 A. M. to-day.

The steamship Westphalia, from New-York, arrived at this port on the 12th inst.

Marine Disaster.

PLYMOUTH.—The American ship Kearsarge, Captain Simonds, which left Liverpool Dec. 1 for Calcutta, has put into this port in a leaking condition.

FREEMAN & BURR,

MERCHANT CLOTHIERS,

NOS. 138 AND 140 FULTON-ST.

OVERCOATS, in Castor & Chinchilla Beavers.
OVERCOATS, in Moscow & Whitney Beavers.
OVERCOATS, in Tricots & Waterproof Cloths.
OVERCOATS, in Silk Mixtures and Meltons.
OVERCOATS—Silk Facings and Velvet Collars.
OVERCOATS, the newest colorings & mixtures.
OVERCOATS, in Sacks, Frocks and Capes.
OVERCOATS, $8, $10, $12, $14, $15, $16, $18, $20.
OVERCOATS, $20, $22, $25, $28, $30 and $35.
OVERCOATS, $36, $40, $42, $45, $48, $50 and $55.

WINTER SUITS, Tricots, Silk Mixt'e Tweeds.
WINTER SUITS, Meltons, Cheviots & Beavers.
WINTER SUITS, Check and Plain Cassimeres.
WINTER SUITS, Mix'd & Diago'l Cassimeres.
WINTER SUITS, with double-breast'd Jackets.
WINTER SUITS, with Sack Paletot Coats.
WINTER SUITS, in all the newest mixtures.
WINTER SUITS—$12, $15, $18, $20 and $25.
WINTER SUITS—$30, $35, $38, $40 and $45.
WINTER SUITS—$50, $55, $60, $65 and $70.

BOYS' SUITS—All the latest Novelties.
BOYS' SUITS—For all ages from 3 to 15 years.
BOYS' SUITS—For Dress, Home and School.
BOYS' SUITS—In Velveteens, emb'd & braided.
BOYS' SUITS—$6, $8, $10, $12, and $14.
BOYS' SUITS—$15, $16, $18, $20, $22 and $24.
BOYS' OVERCOATS, in Castor & Fur Beavers.
BOYS' OVERCOATS, in Velvets, richly brd'd.
BOYS' OVERCOATS—And Walking Jackets.
BOYS' OVERCOATS—$5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 to 20.

LARGE STOCK of fine Piece Goods, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Cardigan Jackets, &c., always on hand. Any garment made to measure at a few hours' notice.

ORDERS from any part of the country promptly filled. Perfect fitting guaranteed in all cases by our NEW SYSTEM FOR SELF-MEASUREMENT. Hundreds order direct from us with entire satisfaction.

RULES FOR SELF-MEASUREMENT, samples of goods and price list mailed free on application.

FREEMAN & BURR,

MERCHANT CLOTHIERS,

NOS. 138 AND 140 FULTON-ST.

REAL BRONZES.

JUST OPENED.

JOSEPH RODGERS & SON'S

ENGLISH TABLE CUTLERY.

HOLIDAY GOODS

NOW READY
ALL AT
EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.'S

FINE
SILVER-PLATED GOODS.

DAVIS COLLAMORE & CO.,

NO. 747 BROADWAY,

Five doors below Eighth—through to Mercer-st.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Ice Cream and Jelly Molds, Cake Prints, Ornamenting Tubes, &c.

JAMES Y. WATKINS & SON,
No. 16 Catharine-st.

ONE APPLICATION OF HYATT'S Swiss Liniment has induced sleep with many a sufferer from ache and pain; 50c. Sold by all druggists.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—THE MOST POPular resort is M. J. PAILLARD & CO.'S Musical Boxes, works of art, fancy goods. No. 680 Broadway.

PACIFIC RAILWAY GOLD LOAN.

Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, and M. K. JESUP & COMP'Y, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, offer for sale the BONDS of the KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY. These Bonds pay SEVEN PER CENT. IN GOLD; have thirty years to run; are Free from Government Taxation; are secured by a Land Grant of Three Million Acres of the Finest Lands in Kansas and Colorado. In addition to this special grant the Company also owns Three Millions of Acres in Kansas which are being rapidly sold to develop the country and improve the road. They are a first mortgage upon the extension of the road from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado. The road in operation *now earns more than enough net income to pay the interest on the new loan.* There is no better security in the market—this being in some respects better than Government Securities. *Principal and Interest payable in Gold.* Price 96, and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, Maps and Circulars furnished on application.

TIFFANY & CO.

HAVE NOW RECEIVED THEIR FULL STOCK FOR THE

HOLIDAYS.

THEIR STORE WILL BE OPEN IN THE EVENING UNTIL THE FIRST OF JANUARY.

NOS. 550 AND 552 BROADWAY.

OXFORD BIBLES.

OXFORD Prayer Books,

WITH THE ADDITIONAL HYMNS, IN EVERY VARIETY OF BINDING, SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS AND

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Sole agents for the United States,
THOS. NELSON & SONS,
No. 52 Bleecker-st., New-York.

TOYS! TOYS!

AT RETAIL.

ALTHOF, BERGMANN & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,

NOS. 30, 32, 34 AND 36 PARK-PLACE,
CORNER OF CHURCH-ST.,

beg to inform the public, that they will commence their

RETAIL CHRISTMAS SALES
ON
FRIDAY, THE 17TH OF DECEMBER

HO! FOR THE HOLIDAYS!—THE most desirable present is one of M. J. Paillard & Co.'s Musical Boxes. What is a home without one?

CLOTHING.

BROOKS BROTHERS,

OF UNION-SQUARE,

ARE OFFERING, AT REDUCED PRICES,
AT THEIR CATHERINE-ST. STORE,

WINTER GARMENTS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

OVERCOATS,

DRESS AND BUSINESS SUITS,
OUTFITS FOR SEAMEN AND SHIPPING GENERALLY,
FURNISHING GOODS, &c., &c.

THE HOLIDAYS COMING—AND EVErybody going to M. J. PAILLARD & CO.'S, No 680 BROADWAY. MUSICAL BOXES, &c., &c.

Skates! Skates!

NEW-YORK CLUB.
AMERICAN RINK.
SILVER-PLATED RINK.
NO STRAPS. Made of the finest CAST STEEL, by BARNEY & BERRY.

Also, Skates of all ordinary patterns sold at retail by

Patterson Brothers

Importers of Hardware, No. 27 Park-row.

FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE

SINKING FUND

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

OF THE

Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company

OF ILLINOIS,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER 1.

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

THESE BONDS CAN BE REGISTERED.

CAPITAL STOCK....................$3,000,000.
TOTAL ISSUE OF BONDS...........$2,000,000.

Length of road, 117 5-100 miles. The bonds are limited to less than $18,000 per mile, and are secured by a First Mortgage on the entire property of the Company, which cost about $40,000 per mile, and which, we can say with the utmost confidence, will be worth soon after the completion of the road at least double its cost. The consolidation of this line with the Indianapolis, Crawfordsville and Danville Road, places over two hundred miles under one management, and furnishes still further security to the bondholders, these bonds having been assumed (a virtual guarantee) by the consolidated Company, under the name of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad Company. This is an east and west road, connecting with direct lines to Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore on the east, and with the Pacific and other roads on the west. It runs through the richest and most populous district of Illinois, the local business of which will be more than sufficient to sustain it, while the through business (which will be limited only by the capacity of the road) must make it one of the best paying railways in the country. The greater part of the road is now finished, and the balance will be completed and thoroughly equipped by the 1st of January next.

About three-quarters of the Loan has been taken by actual investors. We continue to offer, for the present, the balance at 95 and accrued interest in currency.

We here give the advantage and profit to be derived by exchanging Governments for these Bonds.

A $1,000 U. S. 6 ₱ cent. Bond, at 115, will cost $1,150, which will buy $1,210 of these First Mortgage 7 ₱ cent. Bonds.

The following figures show the comparative interest compounded from one to twenty years on each amount respectively:

Time.	Governments.	Danvilles.
1st YEAR'S INTEREST.	$60 00	$84 70
2d YEAR'S INTEREST.	63 60	90 63
3d YEAR'S INTEREST.	67 42	96 97
4th YEAR'S INTEREST.	71 46	103 73
5th YEAR'S INTEREST.	75 75	110 99
6th YEAR'S INTEREST.	80 29	118 76
7th YEAR'S INTEREST.	85 19	127 07
8th YEAR'S INTEREST.	90 30	135 96
9th YEAR'S INTEREST.	95 72	145 48
10th YEAR'S INTEREST.	101 46	155 66
11th YEAR'S INTEREST.	107 55	166 56
12th YEAR'S INTEREST.	114 00	178 22
13th YEAR'S INTEREST.	120 84	190 69
14th YEAR'S INTEREST.	128 09	204 04
15th YEAR'S INTEREST.	135 78	218 32
16th YEAR'S INTEREST.	144 92	233 60
17th YEAR'S INTEREST.	153 64	249 95
18th YEAR'S INTEREST.	162 58	267 45
19th YEAR'S INTEREST.	172 33	286 17
20th YEAR'S INTEREST.	182 67	306 49
	2,213 59	3,471 44
Deduct cost over value	150 00	
Add value over cost		60 00
	2,063 59	3,531 44

Thus it is shown that the excess of interest for twenty years is $1,467 85 gold in favor of the Danville Bonds, and this on the amount that would buy $1,000 of 5-20 Bonds, or $146,785 on $100,000, showing the advantage to investors of changing their Governments for Danvilles or similar first class railway securities. And if the excess of gold, as stated above, should be reduced to currency, it would produce a still more favorable result.

The high premiums which the stock of all the East and West roads in Illinois commands justify the belief that the stock of this road will also soon sell above par, thus making the convertible clause of the Bonds a valuable option.

All marketable securities received in exchange at the highest market rates. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge. Pamphlets containing full particulars furnished on application by the undersigned financial agents of the Company,

TURNER BROTHERS,

BANKERS,

No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE HOLIDAYS—LONG WINTER EVENings.—The best acquisition to the family circle is one of M. J. Paillard & Co.'s charming Musical Boxes. Delicious melodies, popular airs, &c. No. 680 Broadway.

HOLIDAY WINES.

No family should be without some of our

CALIFORNIA WINES AND BRANDIES,

VINTAGES OF 1859—1866.

They are the PUREST, BEST and CHEAPEST Wines in the market, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, at the Pioneer House,

PERKINS, STERN & CO.,

14 and 16 Vesey-st., N. Y.
108 Tremont-st., Boston.
34 and 36 La Salle-st., Chicago.

WE OFFER THE BALANCE OF OUR WINTER STOCK OF READY-MADE

CLOTHING AT COST.

CALL AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

J. M. VARIAN & SON,

(SUCCESSORS TO F. B. BALDWIN,)

Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery,

NEAR CANAL-ST.

M. J. PAILLARD & CO.'S GREAT HOLiday display.—The largest importing house of Musical Boxes in America. Sweet music for the holidays. No charge for showing goods. 680 Broadway.

BARGAINS IN TEAS, COFFEES, FLOUR, MACKEREL, MOLASSES, SYRUPS, BUTTER.
And all kinds of Groceries and Provisions.
ONE PRICE—CASH ONLY.
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
Murray and Greenwich sts., New-York.

BEEBE'S RANGES

The best cooking apparatus for family use; durable, economical and sure bakers. Made, put up, and warranted by JANES, KIRTLAND & CO., Corner Reade, Centre and Elm sts.

THE HOLIDAYS.—M. J. PAILLARD & CO., No. 680 BROADWAY. The great resort for HOLIDAY PRESENTS, MUSICAL BOXES, &c., &c.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall st., New-York.